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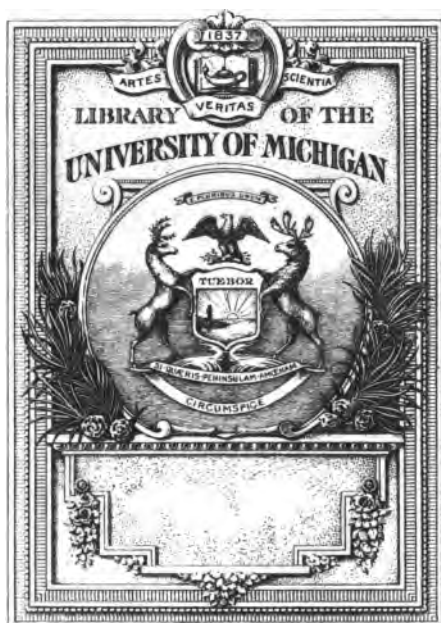
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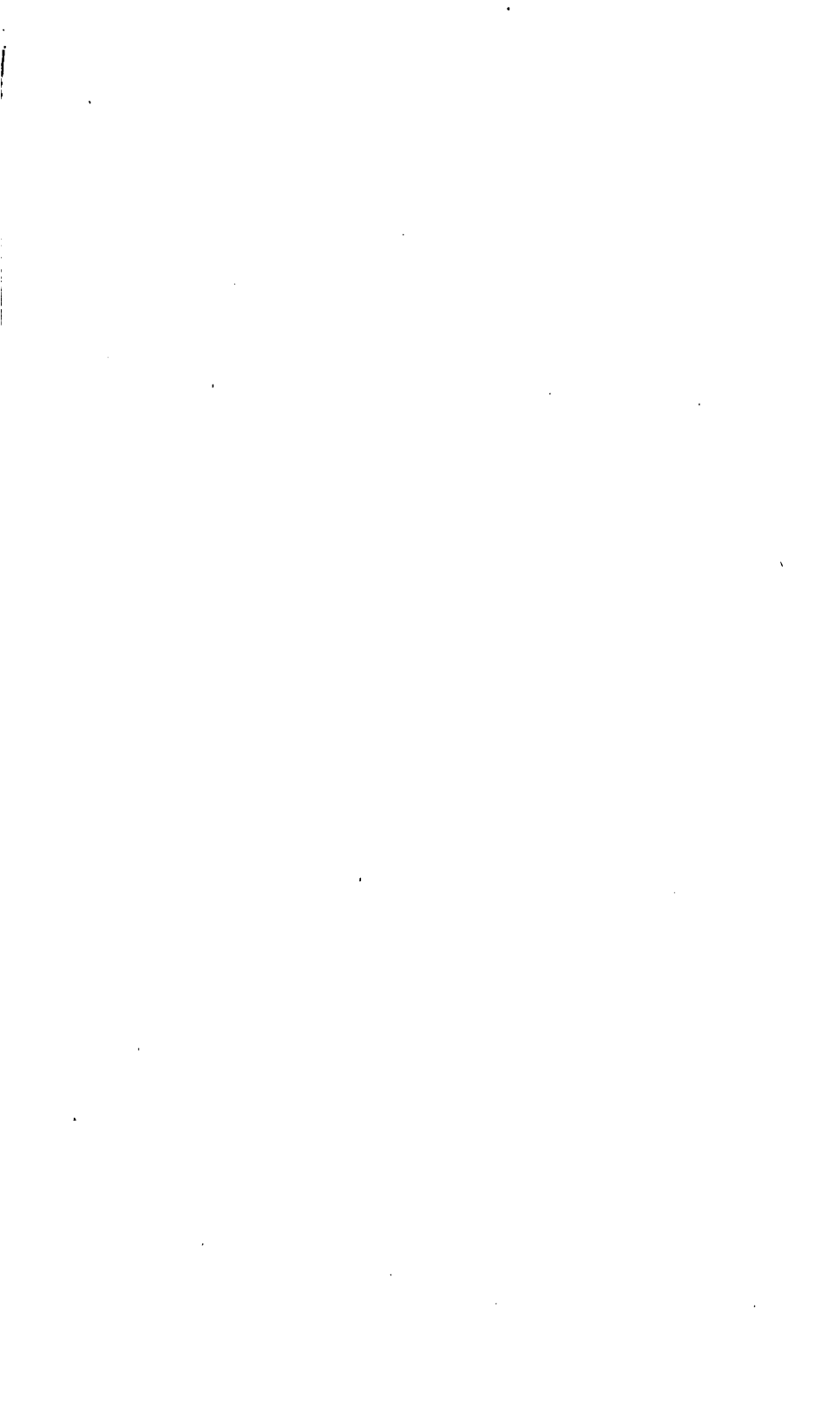
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THE CABINET:

CONTAINING,

A COLLECTION of curious PAPERS,
relative to the present political
Contests in *Ireland*; some of which
are now first published.

V I Z.

The Earl of K——'s Memorial.	Lord Lieutenant's Speech in 1753.
Barrack Resolutions.	Commons Address to the King in 1753.
Commons Address to the King in 1752.	—— Lord Lieutenant in 1753.
—— to the Lord Lieutenant in 1752.	Ax laid to the Root of the Tree.
Lord Lieutenant's Answer.	Letter from the P——y C——l of England.
Earl of H——'s Letter to the Lord Ch——r.	Money-Bill.
Duke of D——'s Letter to the same.	Letter to the Author of the Queries to the People of Ireland.
Observations on a Letter from Somebody to Somebody.	Lat——be's Letter to Lord Ch——d.
Account of an extraordinary Overture made to the Earl of K——e.	Dr. B——t's Letter to the Bishop of O——y.
Parson's Letter to Sir R——d C——x.	Considerations on Query-Writing.
The Answer.	Constitutional Queries relating to Ireland.
A Letter from the Spy to the Candid Inquirer.	Tobias Wilcox's Letter to Obadiah Oldbottom.
	Moderation moderated.

L O N D O N:

Printed by WILLIAM DURHAM.

M,DCC,LIV.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DO hereby certify that

JOHN J. HARRIS

was born on the 1st day of January, 1880,
at New York, New York, and is now
a resident of the State of New York,
and is a citizen of the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of New York, this 1st day of January, 1900.

JOHN J. HARRIS

JOHN J. HARRIS, Secretary of the State of New York,
has caused this certificate to be signed by me,
and the seal of the State of New York to be hereunto
affixed, in testimony whereof, I have hereunto
set my hand and the seal of the State of New York,
this 1st day of January, 1900.

JOHN J. HARRIS, Secretary of the State of New York,
has caused this certificate to be signed by me,
and the seal of the State of New York to be hereunto
affixed, in testimony whereof, I have hereunto
set my hand and the seal of the State of New York,
this 1st day of January, 1900.

JOHN J. HARRIS, Secretary of the State of New York,
has caused this certificate to be signed by me,
and the seal of the State of New York to be hereunto
affixed, in testimony whereof, I have hereunto
set my hand and the seal of the State of New York,
this 1st day of January, 1900.

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McLeish
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THE PREFACE.

THE Year 1753, will be a distinguished *Era* in the Annals of *Ireland*; distinguished by unprecedented Attempts in *Parliament*, unusual Acts of Power, and infinite Industry in the Servants of the *Crown*, to get a Majority of *Commons* devoted to their Purposes; and still more distinguished by the inflexible Integrity of that Band of Patriots, who defeated every Measure proposed by those, whom they believed to be actuated by other Motives, than a Regard to their Country's Welfare.

A 2

WHAT

iv *The P R E F A C E.*

WHAT a Train of Evils had inevitably followed ministerial Success at that Juncture, is manifest to all, who are not under ministerial Influence, infomuch that we venture to join Issue with our Adversaries on this single Point, and be concluded by it, *viz.* That they produce, on their Side, any one reasonable Person, either in or out of Parliament, who has not actually received some valuable Favour, or is not notoriously dependent on the Ad——n either for himself or his Family.

THE Conduct of certain Persons during the Heat of the Controversy, and their Recourse to Power, when they had nothing else to trust to, cannot be reflected on, without carrying Conviction to the plainest Understanding, that their Designs were not favourable to the Interests of our King and Country; and the Prorogation of P——t, when nothing was done for the Service of the Kingdom, is a Demonstration, that they durst

not

The P R E F A C E. v

not abide an Enquiry into their Actions, and, consequently, a Representation of them to his M——y.

FOR a farther Proof of this, we have here collected several original Papers, that were either published, or handed about in Manuscript, during those Transactions, whereby every Lover of his Country may see, on a calm Perusal of them, the fatal Tendency of the Measures then undertaken; and this, we think, will appear evidently from their *own* Writings, as well as from the Confutations of those who exposed their Fallacies to the public View.

THE present Conviction, so notoriously spread, and spreading, over that Kingdom, and established among Multitudes of the best Subjects in *England*, of the Iniquity of the Doctrines and Measures then on Foot, and the fatal Consequences of them, if submitted to, (immediately to that Kingdom, and remotely to *England*) has, in a great Degree, been owing to these and other Treatises written in
Defence

vi *The* **P R E F A C E.**

Defence of their Patriot Proceedings, and with a View to detect the Tricks and Fallacies of the Advocates for unconstitutional Power, with the Deceits and Disguises they put on, to cover the Deformity of their Principles.

WE shall conclude with our earnest Wishes, that the Miseries they have shunned, may never be forgotten by the People of *Ireland*; or the illustrious Defenders of their Rights be forsaken by them. Whilst such Men are supported, they will support them; and though we have lived to see the avowed Enemies of the House of *H—* placed and pensioned, and none encouraged by certain *M—rs*, but Men of their Principles; yet, whilst the People make choice of a Whig Representative, the Prerogatives of the King, and the Privileges of the People, will be equally maintained and defended.

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AN ACCOUNT of REASONS of the
 Discontent and Divisions that, at
 present, subsist among your M—y's
 most dutiful, loyal H—e of
 C—s, and devoted Protestant
 Subjects of *Ireland*. Humbly
 offered to your M—y's Consider-
 ation, by the E—l of K—e.

WHEN the Duke of D—t, Lord
 L—t of *Ireland*, opened the Ses-
 sion there in 1751, in that Part
 of his Speech to the H—e of C—s, he told
 them, That he had ordered a particular Account
 of the Money expended in repairing, rebuilding,
 and building of Barracks, pursuant to their Ad-
 dress in a former Session of Parliament, to be laid
 before them; upon which a Committee was
 appointed to examine into the Estimates and
 Accounts of the Barracks that were repaired,
 &c. and also into the Reasons of the universal
 Complaints of the Officers, and the general Out-
 cry of the neighbouring Gentlemen, to almost
 every Barrack, as to the Materials and Work-
 manship. This Clamour, upon a strict Examina-
 tion and Oath, was proved to be well founded,
 as will appear to your M—y by the Resolutions
 B of

of that Committee, which I beg leave to lay before your M——y.

But Mr. *Arthur Jones Nevill*, then your M——y's Surveyor and Engineer-General, who was just come into the H—e of C——s, being a Friend to the Lord P——e of *Ireland*, and by that Means also to Lord G——e S——e, the Lord L——t's Secretary, he was to be supported as much as their Weight and Interest could support him, although the Lord L——t told Mr. *B——le*, the Sp——r of the H—e of C——s, at the Beginning of the Enquiry, that he had no Intentions to screen him; and, as it was a Business merely relative to the Country, he must stand or fall by his own Works. But when the Facts began to appear against him in a strong Light, the Lord L——t said to the Sp——r, "That as he was an Officer of the Crown, he could wish he were not to be expelled the H—e of C——s, and that there should be no Address presented to remove him from his Employments;" which the Sp——r undertook and prevented, though with Difficulty, upon the Lord L——t's assuring him, that he should be punished, if, upon Enquiry, it should appear that he deserved it.

I assure your M——y, that it was upon this Engagement, and for no other Reasons, that the Sp——r, and your M——y's loyal C——s of *Ireland*, thought proper to proceed no farther than those Resolutions, which, though very strong, are not carried to Expulsion, nor was there any Address to remove him from his Employment.

But the H—e of C——s addressed the Lord L——t to lay those Resolutions before your M——y, and out of respect to your M——y (as the Surveyor-General was one of your M——y's Servants) they submitted the remainder of his Punishment

Punishment to your M——y's royal Pleasure for misemploying the publick Money, and for executing many of the Barracks in so bad a Manner, as to endanger the Health of your M——y's Troops, as is mentioned in the 18th Resolution of that Committee; and many of those Barracks, then built, rebuilt, and repaired, are now in such a Condition, that the Barrack-Board hath advertised for Workmen to propose for the repairing them, notwithstanding the Resolution of the H—e of C——s, That Mr. *Nevill*, at that time Surveyor-General, should, at his own Expence, be obliged to procure the several Persons he had contracted with to finish the same, so as to make them fit and convenient for your M——y's Troops.

But it is with Concern that your M——y's faithful People of *Ireland* find, that the Lord L——t hath prevailed upon your M——y rather to reward than punish the Person, upon whom these Resolutions are passed, by permitting him to sell his Employment at the full Price; which was intended, in some Measure, to disappoint the Intentions of your M——y's dutiful C——s, who, for many Years, have carried on your M——y's Business with Chearfulness and Unanimity, and with Ease to the Lord L——t, much to the Honour of Mr. *B—le*, the Sp——r, who was in Parliament before the happy Accession of your M——y's royal Family to the Crown of these Kingdoms, where he always shewed the warmest Zeal and Attachment for your M——y's royal House; and your M——y's C——s of *Ireland*, upon account of his Principles, his Family, and Connections, chose him their Sp——r in 1733; since which time he has carried on your M——y's Affairs through the H—e of C——s, who have ever placed the greatest Confidence in him.

But he is now treated as no longer worthy of that Honour, and that upon false Pretences, the better to carry on all the Endeavours to put it into another Channel, that is, the Hands of the P——e, which your M——y's faithful and devoted People of *Ireland* hope never to see in his, or any other Churchman's, as it is, and always hath been, dangerous to our Constitution, and contrary to the natural Interest and Principles of your M——y's Protestant Subjects of *Ireland*.

The Attempt of this has caused great Discontent and Divisions among us, and tends only to serve the private and ambitious Views of him, who, for your M——y's Service, and from his Situation in Life, should keep up Unanimity and Harmony, rather than stir up a Flame among those, who, till lately, were almost all of one Mind.

I must beg Leave to inform your M——y, that, at the latter End of the last Session of Parliament in *Ireland*, those, to whom the G——t of that Kingdom is intrusted, upon a Question of a Call of the H—e being carried against them, (in which your M——y's Business was not in the least concerned) carried their Resentment to such a Height, that Mr. *Boyle*, a Relation of the Speaker, and Mr. *Nesbitt*, both Members of Parliament, and in every thing attached to your M——y, had the Payment of their Pensions stopt for some time. But, as no good Reason could be assigned for that precipitate Action, it is believed it was done to gratify the Humour of the Lord L——t's Secretary, and also to shew what they are to expect who withstand the Power of him, who by his Profession, when once Power is in their Hands, know no Bounds to it.

The

The Discontent with the Lord L——t, the Conduct of those in his Confidence, and the idle Stories that were artfully propagated, caused such a Suspicion in regard to the Manner in which your M——y's most loyal Subjects would be represented upon your M——y's happy Arrival in *England*, as obliged the H——e of C——s, at the End of the last Sessions, (though unprecedented) to trouble your M——y with an humble Address, to assure your M——y of their Attachment and Zeal, which was usually desired in their Address to the Lord L——t, who was also addressed, but in a different Stile from those whom your M——y has honoured with that Post for many Years past. These Addresses I also beg Leave to lay before your M——y.

It is with Concern that I assure your M——y, that instead of Measures being used to unite your M——y's Subjects (who have nothing more at Heart than your M——y's Welfare) the Breach grows wider and wider; since not only Promises to some, and Threats to others, are daily used, but indirect Attempts are made to disturb the quiet Possession of those, who ever were, and are, most firmly attached to your M——y's most royal House.

I should look upon myself as wanting in my Duty and Attachment to your M——y's Person, and Love to my Country, if I did not lay these Transactions before your M——y, that Country being so unhappily situated, as not to have any other Communication with your M——y, but through the Lord L——t, who has the Opportunity of representing your M——y's faithful People in what Light he thinks most proper for his Purposes.

I therefore hope your M——y will pardon me for attempting to represent these Affairs, which I should not have done, but from my Apprehen-

sions and Dread of the Consequences that may arise from a H—e of C—s, inflamed by the haughty and partial Behaviour of the Lord L—t's Secretary, supported by the Lord L—t; and their Conduct being to alter the present Course of Business from Mr. B—e, the Sp—r, to that of the P—e, who has solely engrossed all Recommendations to the Lord L—t for your M—y's gracious Favours, and they are confined to those only, who will support the new attempted Power in a P—e.

I wish I could have said this Flame had stopt here: But, on the contrary, it is spreading itself through most of your M—y's faithful, dutiful, and loyal Protestant Subjects of *Ireland*, who are firmly attached to your M—y's royal Person and Government.

The RESOLUTIONS of the Hon. H—e of C—s of *Ireland*, in relation to the Barracks built, rebuilt, and repaired in that Kingdom since the Year 1746; and referred to in the preceding Memorial.

Resolved,

I. **T**HAT it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Earl of *Harrington*, late Lord Lieutenant of this Kingdom, by laying before His Majesty, a Scheme and Estimates for building, rebuilding and repairing of Barracks, and obtaining His Royal Approbation thereof, took the most prudent and certain Measure to execute the Trust reposed in Him, by the Address of the House of Commons, of the Ninth of

December 1747, with Honour to himself and Advantage to the Publick.

Resolved,

II. That it appears to this Committee, that the Lords Justices of this Kingdom, did inclose to *Arthur Jones Nevill*, Esq; Surveyor and Engineer-General, a Copy of a Scheme and Estimates as approved of by His Majesty, together with proper Instructions for his Conduct, in building, rebuilding, and repairing of Barracks, wherein they particularly charged him to be extremely cautious with whom he contracted, especially that they should be substantial, as well as honest and able Workmen, that he should be particularly attentive to the several Materials to be made use of, that they should be the best and most durable of their Kind, and in the whole Conduct and Progress of the several Works entrusted to his Care, that he should consider the Good and Convenience of His Majesty's Service, and the Ends proposed by the House of Commons in their Address.

Resolved,

III. That it appears to this Committee, that *Arthur Jones Nevill*, Esq; Surveyor and Engineer-General, did, contrary to his Instructions, contract with several Persons who were not Workmen, and did knowingly suffer others, not Workmen, to make use of Names of Workmen as Contractors, tho' they were not to execute the Work, or to have any Share of the Profit, notwithstanding he hath asserted the contrary in his Memorial to the Lords Justices, of *March 26, 1751*.

Resolved,

IV. That it appears to this Committee, that *Arthur Jones Nevill*, Esq; Surveyor and Engineer-General, in most of the Contracts allowed extravagant Prices to the Contractors, without

due Consideration had of the Prices of Materials, or Workmanship, in the Places where the said Works were to be executed.

Resolved,

V. That it appears to this Committee, that notwithstanding the extravagant Allowances made to the Contractors, by *Arthur Jones Nevill*, Esq; Surveyor and Engineer-General, he hath, in many Instances, raised the Prices of several of the Particulars contained in such Contracts, and hath actually charged the Nation with such advanced Prices, though it appears, the first Prices contracted for, were more than sufficient for the Work.

Resolved,

VI. That it appears to this Committee, that *Arthur Jones Nevill*, Esq; Surveyor and Engineer-General, raised the Prices of several Articles contracted for, by *Thomas Roberts*, Contractor for *Charles-Fort*, *Rosscarbery* and *Inchageela* Barracks, particularly the Price of Flooring at *Charles-Fort*, from Thirty-eight Shillings to Fifty Shillings per Square, though the said *Roberts* confessed Thirty-eight Shillings to be a sufficient Price; and at *Inchageela*, from Forty Shillings, and Forty-four Shillings, to Fifty Shillings per Square; and at *Rosscarbery*, from Forty-six Shillings to Fifty Shillings per Square, without the Knowledge of said *Roberts*, and that the said *Roberts* received no Part of the said advanced Prices, though the Nation stands charged therewith.

Resolved,

VII. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the old Materials of the Barracks which were rebuilt, ought to have been accounted for to the Publick, but that no sufficient Allowance has been in any Case made for the same, and in most Cases no Allowance.

Resolved,

Resolved,

VIII. That it appears to this Committee, that *Arthur Jones Nevill*, Esq; Surveyor and Engineer-General, paid off several of the Contractors, notwithstanding he was fully apprised that they had not executed their Works agreeable to their Contracts.

Resolved,

IX. That it appears to this Committee, that *Arthur Jones Nevill*, Esq; Surveyor and Engineer-General, persuaded *Dominick Burke*, Barrack Master of *Loughbreagh*, to give unto *Richard Reily* and *Edward Byrne*, a Certificate of the said Barracks being executed properly according to the Bill of Scantling, to intitle the said *Reily* and *Byrne* to Payment, though he knew the Barrack was not properly finished, by which the Publick has been greatly defrauded.

Resolved,

X. That it appears to this Committee, that several of the Affidavits that were sent to *Arthur Jones Nevill*, Esq; Surveyor and Engineer-General, of the Sufficiency of Work and Materials, were made by the Contractors themselves, or by Workmen employed under them.

Resolved,

XI. That it appears to this Committee, that *Arthur Jones Nevill*, Esq; Surveyor and Engineer-General, gave *Laurence Purfield*, Measurer, when he was sent upon his Circuit, Instructions in writing, particularly, to report the Condition of the Buildings, and that the said Surveyor-General, after the said *Purfield's* Return, in many Instances, advanced the Prices for the Advantage of the Contractors, and charged the Nation according to such advanced Prices, though no report was made to him by the said *Purfield*, of the Sufficiency of the said Buildings, nor any such Report required by the Surveyor-General.

Resolved,

Resolved,

XII. That it appears to this Committee, That *George Enfor*, Clerk to *Arthur Jones Nevill*, Esq; Surveyor and Engineer-General, received several Sums of Money and Presents from Persons who contracted to build, rebuild, and repair Barracks.

Resolved,

XIII. That it appears to this Committee, That *George Enfor*, though a Clerk in the Office of *Arthur Jones Nevill*, Esq; Surveyor and Engineer-General, became a Contractor for building of several Barracks, prepared his own Estimates, and made his Contracts thereon, without any Alteration made therein by the Surveyor-General.

Resolved,

XIV. That it appears to this Committee, from the Examination of *George Enfor*, Clerk to *Arthur Jones Nevill*, Esq; Surveyor and Engineer-General, that he was discharged from the public Exercise of his Office, by the said Surveyor-General, on Account of a Bribe, which was discovered at the Barrack-Board, to have been taken by him from a Barrack Master; notwithstanding which, he continued in his Confidence, and was employed by him, in fixing Prices to the Bills of Admeasurement, and in adding to the Sums originally contracted for.

Resolved,

XV. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that *Arthur Jones Nevill*, Esq; Surveyor and Engineer-General, in many of the Contracts entered into by him, for the building, rebuilding, and repairing of Barracks, and in conducting said Work, hath acted without Judgment, Care, or Economy.

Resolved,

XVI. That it appears to this Committee, that *Arthur Jones Nevill*, Esq; Surveyor and Engineer-General,

General, hath, in many Instances, shewed unjustifiable Favour to Contractors, for building, rebuilding, and repairing of Barracks, to the great Detriment of the Publick.

Resolved,

XVII. That it appears to this Committee, that *Arthur Jones Nevill*, Esq; Surveyor and Engineer-General, hath acted unwarrantably, in departing from the Scheme and Estimate, approved of by His Majesty, and annexed to the Letter of the Lords Justices of *Great-Britain*, which was transmitted by the Earl of *Harrington*, to the Lords Justices of this Kingdom.

Resolved,

XVIII. That it appears to this Committee, that many of the Barracks, which have been built, rebuilt, or repaired, under the Direction of *Arthur Jones Nevill*, Esq; Surveyor and Engineer-General, are extremely ill executed, unfit for the Reception, and dangerous to the Health of his Majesty's Troops; and by no Means answer the Ends proposed by the House of Commons, in the aforesaid Address.

To which Resolutions, the Question being feverally put, the House did agree.

Resolved,

That *Arthur Jones Nevill*, Esq; Surveyor and Engineer-General, should, at his own EXPENCE, and WITHOUT ANY FURTHER CHARGE TO THE PUBLICK, be obliged to procure the several Persons with whom he hath contracted for the building, rebuilding, and repairing the Barracks, to make good the Defects in the Works by them respectively contracted for, and to staunch and finish the same in the most effectual Manner, so as to make the said Barracks fit and convenient for the Reception of his Majesty's Troops.

To

To the KING's Most Excellent
M A J E S T Y.

The Humble Address of the KNIGHTS, CITIZENS,
and BURGESSES in Parliament assembled, pre-
sented at the Close of the Sessions in 1752, and
referred to in the same Memorial.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's Most Dutiful and Loyal
Subjects, the Commons of *Ireland*, in
Parliament assembled, beg Leave to assure Your
Majesty of our unfeigned Attachment to your
Majesty's Royal Person and Government.

Truly sensible of the many Blessings that arise
from the good Harmony, mutual Confidence and
Affection of your Majesty's Subjects of these
Kingdoms, and full of Gratitude for the Protec-
tion and Support we have at all Times received
from the Crown of *Great-Britain*, on the Conti-
nuance of which our very Being depends, we shall
on all Occasions exert our utmost Endeavours to
cultivate the same good Understanding, and
merit the like Support and Protection.

We further beg Leave to assure Your Majesty,
that any Attempts to create Jealousies between
Your Subjects of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, or to
disunite their Affections, can only proceed from
the Selfish and Ambitious Views of Designing
Men, who have an Interest separate and distinct
from that of Your Majesty, and of Your Faithful
Subjects of this Kingdom, ever ready and deter-
mined to Maintain and Support, to the utmost
of their Power, the Honour and Dignity of Your
Majesty's Crown and Government, and the united
Interests of both Your Kingdoms, at the Hazard
of their Lives and Fortunes.

To

To His Grace *LIONEL*, Duke
of *DORSET*, Lord Lieutenant-
General, and General Governor of
Ireland.

The Humble Address of the KNIGHTS, CITIZENS,
and BURGESSES in Parliament assembled, pre-
sented in the same Sessions, and referred to in
the same Memorial.

May it please your Grace,

WE His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal
Subjects, the Commons of *Ireland*, in
Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return Your
Grace the Thanks of this House, for Your wise
and prudent Administration, and for Your con-
stant Care for the Welfare and Prosperity of this
Kingdom.

The Chearfulness and Unanimity with which
the Supplies demanded from the Throne, have
been granted this Session of Parliament, not only
demonstrate the Duty and Loyalty of the House
of Commons to His Majesty, and their firm At-
tachment to His Government, and the true Inte-
rest of their Country, but clearly shew their Re-
spect to Your Grace's Person, and their Inclination
to make Your Administration Easy and Honour-
able.

Your Grace, is, from long Experience, so well
acquainted with the truly Loyal Sentiments of
His Majesty's faithful Commons, that when we
consider Your Grace's Candour, and the high
Trust vested in You, we cannot entertain the least
Doubt, but that Your Grace will, upon Your
Return into the Royal Presence, represent His
Majesty's Protestant Subjects of this Kingdom, as
inviolably

inviolably and unalterably attached to His sacred Person, and the Interests of His Most Illustrious House, and that Your Grace will assure His Majesty, as we are fully sensible of the Happiness we enjoy under His Most auspicious Reign, that we shall upon all Occasions endeavour to deserve the Continuance of His Royal Favour and Protection.

To which his Grace returned the following Answer.

I Thank the House of Commons for this Mark of their Esteem for Me. My Endeavours shall never be wanting to promote the Prosperity of this Kingdom, and you may depend upon my REPRESENTING to his Majesty YOUR DUTY and LOYALTY in the TRUEST Light.

A LETTER from the Right Hon. the Earl of *H—*, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, to his Excellency the Lord *C—* of Ireland.

Whitehall, June 29th, 1753,

My Lord,

I Have the King's Command to transmit to your Lordship the inclosed Copy of a Paper, which has been presented to his Majesty by the Earl of *K—*, containing an Account of supposed Discontents and Divisions amongst his Majesty's faithful Subjects in Ireland; and ascribing the Causes thereof to the Conduct of the

the

the Lord L——t, and of those in whom his Grace, for the better carrying on of his M——y's Affairs, places a Confidence: And all this is represented as the Sentiments of a great Majority of the H——e of C——s of *Ireland*; and of many others of the most zealous of the K——g's Protestant Subjects there.

On the Perusal of so uncommon and extraordinary an Application, his M——y expressed a great Surprise; and has directed me to acquaint your Lordship, that his M——y has the firmest Reliance on the Duty and inviolable Attachment of his Protestant Subjects of *Ireland* to his sacred Person, royal Family, and Government, being thoroughly persuaded that their Loyalty and Zeal, for his Service, are not to be shaken by any Insinuations or Misconstructions whatsoever.

The K——g has had so great Experience of the Abilities and Fidelity of the Duke of D——t, in the several important Trusts which have been reposed in him, and particularly by the great Satisfaction which a seven Years Administration in *Ireland* had formerly given, not only to his M——y, but also to his faithful Subjects there, that his M——y judged, that, by appointing his Grace a second Time to that important Station of Lord L——t, he gave no small Proof of his Attention and Regard to their Interest and Welfare, which his M——y has had, and ever will have, intirely at Heart. In this Light his M——y looks upon his Grace as deserving his Support, without which his Service cannot be carried on.

The K——g's Ear will always be open to receive any just Complaints of any of his Subjects; but his M——y thinks it does not belong to any particular Person (how respectable soever) to speak in the Name of a great Body of his People, much less of one of his H——s of P——t there; and to put an Interpretation upon their Proceedings and

and Resolutions, which they have not thought fit to express. The K—g is determined to continue his royal Protection and Countenance to all his faithful Servants and Subjects in *Ireland*; but his M——y, and under him the chief G——s of that Kingdom, are, and ought to be, the properest Judges by what Persons, and through what Channels, his royal Favours are to be dispersed.

It is his M——y's Pleasure that your Lordship should communicate this Letter to the E—l of K——e, and to such other Persons as you shall think proper and expedient.

Your Lordship will observe how little Impression Representations of this Nature make on the K—g's Greatness of Mind, against daily Proofs of Fidelity and Zeal in his Service; and the Duty, Attachment, and good Affection of his M——y's faithful C——s of *Ireland*, and the rest of his loyal Protestant Subjects there, have been so truly and amply laid before the K—g by the Duke of D——t, that they did not stand in need of any further Enforcements.

Upon the whole, his M——y depends on the chearful Concurrence of all his good Subjects of that Kingdom to support his Government, and to render it easy and happy in the Hands in which his M——y has, for the justest Reasons, been pleased to intrust it.

I am,

(with great Truth and Regard,)

Your Lordship's most obedient

bumble Servant,

H-----s.

A LETTER.

A LETTER from his Grace the D---e
of D---t, L---d L-----t of Ire-
land, to his Excellency the Lord
C-----r of that Kingdom.

My Lord,

YOUR Lordship will receive a Letter from
my Lord H---s, with a Copy of a very
extraordinary Paper, delivered by the Earl of
K---e to the K---g.

His M---y was surprized at so unprecedented
an Attack upon Government, and was unresolv'd,
for some Time, in what Manner he should
express his Disapprobation of such Proceedings;
directing the Secretary of State to write to my
Lord K---e, was shewing too great Attention
to his Lordship; directing the Lords Justices to
declare his M---y's Intentions was liable to
obvious Objections, as two in the Commission
were expressly named; so that no Method was
thought so proper, as to signify to your Lordship
(as the chief Officer of the State) his M---y's
Pleasure upon this Event, that you might commu-
nicate it to my Lord K---e, and to every other
Person you should think expedient.

His M---y thought it not consistent with his
Dignity to enter into farther Particulars, either
with regard to the Facts so strangely stated, or
with regard to my Lord P---e, or Lord G---e
S---e. It was sufficient for his M---y to de-
clare the Confidence he is pleas'd to repose in
me, the Support he will give his Representative,
and that he leaves me the Judge who best de-
serves my Confidence, and through what Chan-
nel his Favours are to be dispers'd. I hope, at
C least,

least, it will have this good Effect, that the SERVANTS OF THE CROWN, and OTHER MEMBERS OF THE H—E OF C—s, who always expressed their Inclinations to support the K—g and his Government, and have declared their Regard for me, and yet may have differed with those, in whom I have confided, in what they were told were immaterial Points, will be more cautious for the future in giving Opportunities to ill-designing Persons to represent their Actions in so different a Light from what I am convinced many of them intended.

Your Lordship's Experience in Business, your Prudence, and Abilities, will direct you better in what manner to make use of the Confidence which his M——y, upon this Occasion, has reposed in you, than I can possibly point out to you.

I heartily wish this express Declaration of the K—g's may produce that Union among his M——y's faithful Servants and Subjects, which I have always endeavoured to promote: FOR I SHOULD BE SORRY THAT THE HONOUR AND DIGNITY OF GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT BE EFFECTUALLY SUPPORTED, WITHOUT EXERTING THE AUTHORITY OF THE CROWN, IN A MANNER THAT WOULD BE ALWAYS DISAGREEABLE TO ME.

I am, &c.

Short

SHORT OBSERVATIONS upon a LETTER
lately publish'd, from *Somebody* to
Somebody.

—*Moveat Cornicula risum*
Furtivis nudata Coloribus—

PEOPLE, in this Age, have arrived, I know not by what Means or Encouragement, to such a Pitch of Boldness, as to attack, in Print, the highest and most exalted Characters, and either by direct Invektive, or by a Glance of Satyr, to expose them to the Hatred and Contempt of Mankind. Lord *Bacon* observes, that when Rumours, or scandalous Reports of great Personages are greedily entertained, and bandied about by the Vulgar, and Pamphlets come abroad in Abundance; when the Tribe of busy pretending Politicians are listened to, and scurrilous, or severe Papers are quickly bought up, and the Trade of Scribbling well supported, then a Government should look out for a Storm. If this Remark be just, I am sorry to say, that never had any Government more Reason to dread a Storm, than ours at this Day. What hath led me, at present, into this Train of Thought, is a little, short Paper, which hath lately fallen into my Hands, and seems to me, to have a most virulent and malicious Tendency; it is intitled, a Letter from the D—e of D—t to the L—d C—r of I—d; it is not printed by Authority, and therefore must be taken, and may fairly be treated as manifestly spurious; but, though it had carried in its Frontispiece, that *Noli me tangere*, I should be apt to suspect, that it was set there only *in terrorem*. For surely it is hard to imagine, that one of his Grace's ex-

traordinary Moderation, Experience in Business, Knowledge of Mankind, and consummate Abilities for Government, should let fall, from his Pen, so unseasonable, so unpopular, and indeed altogether so absurd a Writing. Or, if in an unguarded Moment, if, upon receiving some uncommon Ruffle, from some presuming Inferior, he had given full Vent to his Resentment in a private Correspondence, and drop'd Words, or Sentiments, which would not bear to be canvass'd by a critical Reader, or which, if spoke, a prudent Man would wish recall'd; who can entertain a Suspicion, that a Minister, of such remarkable Caution, tried Circumspection, and profound Taciturnity, as the great Person, to whom this Letter is pretended to be address'd, should be so blind, to his Master's, or his own Interest; and Character, as to submit such a Paper to the View, even of his most intimate Confidant, much less to suffer Copies to be taken, so as to run the least Risk of its appearing in Print.

Upon these Principles, taking it then for granted, that it is not a genuine Piece, but the Work of some facetious Agent, employ'd to blow up Animosities, which are, already, but too high, or to alienate the Affections of the People from those in Power, to infuse Jealousies, as if the loyal and well-affected Subjects of *I—d*, were under this Government, rather to be drove than led; and, in short, to provoke, rather than to heat; I hope I shall not do an unacceptable Piece of Service to his Grace, if I attempt to vindicate him from being the Author of so weak, and, indeed, so insolent a Paper; which I shall do, by examining it Paragraph by Paragraph, and making some short Observations, as I go along; and this, I am not without Hope, that his Grace, *ex absurdo*, will stand acquitted; and that

that the Paper will appear in its true Light, an *impudent Imposition* upon the Publick.

The first and second Paragraphs, are pointed at a Paper, called a very extraordinary one, which had been delivered sometime before by the Earl of K—e, to the K—g. It is also called an unprecedented Attack upon Government.

As it is not my Intention, at this time, to consider whether the Paper, deliver'd by the Earl to the K—g, was a proper one or no, or was drawn according to the usual Form of Addresses, from private Persons, to his M—y; I will not deny, that, as to the Manner or Form, it might have been extraordinary, but I do humbly insist, that, as to the Matter, it is so far from being extraordinary, that such Things have not only frequently happened, but do happen every Day, that is, that Papers, whether of Complaint, Advice, or Intimation, are frequently put into his M—y's Hands, by private Persons. In Proof of which, we need go no further, than what notoriously happened last Winter, in the Case of Mr. S—e and Mr. M—y, the one Sub-G—r to the P—e of W—s, the other his Majesty's S—r G—l. But it is also an unprecedented Attack upon Government. The Government of I—d must be here meant, for, undeniably, in E—d, innumerable Precedents may be brought almost in every Reign, of such Attacks being made, sometimes upon whole Administrations, but most commonly upon particular Persons in high Stations.

But unfortunately, even in poor slavish I—d, we are not without Precedent, of the Subjects complaining to the K—g, or exerting themselves, when aggrieved, by their Governors; Of which, many Instances, if they would not swell my Paper to too great a Size, might be given in the Days of the *Henries* and the *Edwards*.

But to go no farther back than *Charles* the first. Lord *Strafford* was prosecuted by a Committee of the *Irish House of Commons* in *England*, and his *Secretary* was impeached by the Commons in *England* of *High Treason*.

The old Duke of *Ormond*, who was, beyond all Dispute, a great and a good Man, and an excellent Governor, was twice, or thrice, complained of by private Persons to King *Charles* the Second; and once he was try'd before the Privy-Council in *England*.

And in the Year 1703, the last Duke of *Ormond* gave such Disgust to the Commons, by screening Sir *William Robinson*, and other Treasury Robbers, from Parliamentary Justice, that the *English Ministry* found it necessary to make a sudden Change in the Government, in order to get the common Business of Parliament quietly done.

These Instances are surely sufficient to shew, that the Penman of this Letter was entirely ignorant of what he pretended to write about, when he called this Complaint of Lord *K*—e's an unprecedented Attack upon the Government of *England*.

Let us now try whether he is more knowing in the little Piece of Court History, which he favours us with immediately after.

His *Ministry*, he tells us, was, for some Time, unresolved in what Manner he should express his Disapprobation. Directing a Secretary of State to write to my Lord *K*—e, was shewing too great Attention to his Lordship, &c.

It would, indeed, have been a very extraordinary and unprecedented Instance of Attention, had his *Ministry* directed a Secretary of State to write to any private Person in *England*, how respectable soever. The Author is to be pitied for not knowing, that the Intercourse between the

the K—g and his Subjects of I—d, has always been carry'd on by a Correspondence between the Lord L—t or Lords J—s, for the Time being, and one of the Secretaries of State in *England*.

Without breaking in, therefore, upon the usual and known Methods of Business, an Answer could not have been given to Lord K—e in any other Manner than by the S—y's writing to the Lords J—s.

But, says my Author, two of the J—s had been expressly named in Lord K—e's Memorial; the one applauded, the other accused; therefore the third could be the only proper Carrier of the Answer: As if it would not have been a greater Mark of Disapprobation, if any was intended, to join the accused Lord J—e in the Commission for delivering the Answer. But if such Caution was to be used, lest too great Attention should be shew'd to Lord K—e, why was any Answer sent at all? Surely, it can't be deny'd, that sending no Answer wou'd have been a stronger Mark of Inattention, Contempt, Displeasure, or what you will, than the Method that has been taken; nay, in my humble Opinion, the deputing one of the Lords J—s, that is, one of those immediately representing his M—y's Person, to deliver the K—g's Answer to the Earl of K—e, was so far from being an Instance of Contempt or Displeasure, as this Scribler wou'd vainly insinuate, that an higher Mark of Distinction and Respect could not be shewn from the K—g to a Subject.

Come we now to the remaining Paragraph of this striking Performance, for the sake of which the whole seems to have been calculated, and wherein the future Measures of the present Administration are, in clear and explicit Terms, pretended to be declared, and deliver'd, under

no less than the Sanction of his M——y's Royal Authority.

I wou'd humbly recommend it to this *Sophist*, the next Time he attempts to personate a Character, which, at present, I doubt, he has but little Right to, that of the Representative of the gentlest and mildest of all Princes, to endeavour to bring the Representative as near as he can to the inimitable Original, in order to which, he must not make his Representative speak in a higher Tone than ever the amiable Person represented did, or will.

When did our gracious K——g ever express himself to his Parliament, or People, in so lofty a Style as this *King of Shreds and Patches* has affected to do in this halfpenny Paper? He wou'd have done well, before he took Pen in Hand, more maturely to have consider'd Lord H——'s Letter, wrote by his M——y's immediate Order, and containing genuine, full, and truly royal Instructions to the Lord Ch——r of I——d, with regard to the Earl of K——'s Memorial, and which, indeed, stood in need of no such Supplement; Instructions, overflowing with Sentiments of Benevolence, Tenderneſs, and fatherly Affection to all his M——y's faithful, loyal Subjects of I——d; expressing the firmest Reliance on their inviolable Attachment to his Person and Government; and Zeal for his Service; and declaring, that his Ears shall always be open to their just Complaints; which, by the Way, is no Sign that his M——y looks upon such Complaints as unprecedented Attacks upon Government.

But such Instructions and gracious Declarations as these, are too general to answer the Purposes of this *Incendiary*, who, instead of promoting Union among, means to divide, his M——y's faithful Subjects, and to confine the royal Favours within the narrow Limits of a *Party*,
subservient

subservient in all Things to the Good-will and Pleasure of his Mock Monarch, and of such Ministers as he shall place Confidence in.

Accordingly, he, at once, erects his Representative into a State of absolute *Sovereignty*, declares him the sole Judge, who best deserves the Favours of the Crown, and through what Channels they are to be dispensed; threatens those, in Office, with the royal Resentment, if they dare to differ from those in whom he confides, in the most immaterial Points; and talks to the other independent, free-born Members of the H—e of C—s, of exerting (which I think is the true reading, for I cannot make Sense of the Word *extort*, in that Place) the Authority of the C—n, against them; that is, I suppose, casting them out of the royal Protection, if they do not also concur in those same immaterial Points. And this he calls, effectually supporting the Honour and Dignity of the C—n; and, in short, takes Royalty upon him in a higher Strain of arbitrary Language, than ever came from the Mouth, or Pen of a Governor of this Island, since the Times of the *Straffords* and *Tyrconnels*.

What has been said, is surely sufficient to disrobe the *Pageant*, unmask the *Sophist*, and to evince the *Spuriousness* of this pompous Piece of *Court Adulation*.

Our good and wise Governor knows the Prince he serves, and whose *Representative* he has the Honour to be, too well to avow, or espouse such *Czarish* Doctrines as these, which seem better calculated for the Meridian of *Normandy*, than for any Part of the *British* Dominions; which, I trust in God, will, under the Protection of his Majesty, and his most illustrious Offspring, for ever flourish and maintain the just *Prerogative* and *Authority* of the Crown, as well

well as their own *Rights, Liberties, and Privileges*, in Spite of all *Principles, and Practices*, tending to the establishing or promoting *Tyranny and arbitrary Power*.

An authentic ACCOUNT of an extraordinary Overture made to the Right Hon. the Earl of K-----e, in the Year 1752. Extracted from a Pamphlet, intitled, *An Answer to the Candid Inquiry*.

IN July, 1752, Mr. T—s—l waited on the Earl of K-----e, at C—rt—n, with the following Proposal: “ That he might have what he pleased for himself; and (for his Friends), the first vacant Seat on the Bishops Bench, or at the Commissioners Board; the first Deanry, or Rank in the Army; provided he would quit the Interest he was then engaged to.” The Nobleman asked him, by what Authority he brought him the Proposal? “ By no very good one,” says Mr. T—s—l; but told the Earl, in the very same Breath, “ That his Answer would be communicated to the P—e within two or three Hours, who would, if he approved the Proposal, wait on him in a Day or two, and talk more at large to him on the Subject.” His Lordship then asked him, What Authority his Grace had to make such Proposals to him? To which Mr. T—s—l answered, “ He believed, from *England*,” and then desired to know his Answer, which, if it was not sent now, would be called for the Day following;

following; at which Time his Lordship, crossing his Hall, met Mr. T—s—l with a Paper in his Hand, who desired to know if his Lordship's Pen and Ink were in his Dressing-Room, for that a Servant was come for his Lordship's Answer to the Message he brought him, and asked him, "What shall I say?" Shall I say that I have had "no Opportunity of speaking to you?" No, says the Earl, say you did speak to me, and that I laughed at it. His Lordship then observed a strange Servant standing in the Court, and asked one of his own, What his Business was there? The Servant replied, he did not know him, but would go to him, and inquire. The Man told him, he was Dr. H—d—n's Servant, and that he had brought a Letter to Mr. T—s—l from his Master, who was at *Leixlip*, where he was to dine that Day with his Grace, and that he was waiting for an Answer to it.

The noble Person, to whom this Overture was made, never did say, that the Proposals were made to him by the Person from whom they were said originally to come; but there can be no manner of Doubt, that Mr. T—s—l was commissioned by Dr. H—d—n to carry them to the Earl, especially as he owned that the Doctor had spent two or three Evenings with him on that Subject, previous to his going to C—r—n.

On Mr. T—s—l's Return from the County of *Meath*, he waited on Lord K—t—t at C—r—n, and, in the Presence of another Gentleman, said, "That he had expressed and repeated to his Grace in *Dublin*, his great Fears for his Father-in-law, Dr. H—d—n, and that he hoped the Doctor would not suffer in the good Opinion his Grace had conceived of him, on his Account." "No," says his Grace, "he shall not; I am sure he meant it kindly; I will write to him, and comfort him."

The

The Reader is left to judge as he pleases of this Affair; but it ought to be observed, that Mr. T—s—l was nearly related to the Earl of K—e, and that the Doctor was Father-in-law to Mr. T—s—l, and, at the same time, closely connected with, and well known to, if not cared for by the P—e; and, therefore, no improper Instruments to be used on such Occasion. The Interest of the first Nobleman in the Kingdom could not be set at a very low Rate; besides, we all know, that it frequently happens ambitious Ministers tempt highly, and are often more liberal of Promises, than punctual in Performances, like the Arch-tempter of old.

The PARSON'S Letter to Sir R—d
C—x, Bart.

My dear Friend, Kilkenny, July 29, 1753.

HAD I been so fortunate as to have spent the Evening with you, when you were last in this City, it might have prevented a great Part of what I now have to say, though not the whole; because I have since acquired a more clear and certain Knowledge of Things. You are the principal Cause of my Attention to public Affairs; in which as I am no way interested; so about them I am not at all solicitous (*Salvis Reipub. et Repub.*) wherefore I think my sincere Regard for you requires me to lay before you some short Hints of what I know, hear, see, and foresee, at this very critical Point of Time. It is very evident that a most furious Storm is gathering; and that it will very soon break out with

with such Weight and Violence, as will crush, if not depress, those on whom it shall fall. The weak Oppositions which have been made for the preventing it, have been effectual only to the hastening its Eruption, and the Increase of the combustible Matter; witness the Answer to the Memorial of a certain great Earl, of which I know you must have heard, if not seen; witness also the great Defection which, you may depend on't, has and will be from one Side in Question, to the notable Increase of the other. Though Men may be cajoled, or may flatter themselves as they please, these Axioms are invariable; That Power will always beget Numbers; and, that Opposition, without a justifiable Cause, will ever produce fierce Resentments. These Considerations are worthy your weighing, especially as you have a valuable Post to lose, and you are said to be pointed out for the first Victim. True Patriotism consists in adhering firmly to the Interests of our King and Country; but to disturb the Wheels of Government, when neither of these can be said to be injured, is an Error in Politicks, always indiscreet, often dangerous. Pardon then the Sincerity of an humble Friend, who takes the Freedom of advising you to return to that Side from whence all your former Honours flowed, from whence alone all future are to be expected. Here you will be supported, here you will shine, here you will laudably serve your Family, your Friends, your Country. I am willing to hope, that you are not yet gone so far into the Opposition, but that you may retreat without tainting your Honour. Had I your Leave to tell a certain great Man, with whom I sometimes correspond, (indeed it is not your Uncle) that you were, or soon would be, this Way disposed, it would give the greatest Pleasure to his Majesty.

sure, and Cause of rejoicing, that you could confer on,

My dear Sir R——d,

Your truly affectionate and

most faithful Friend, and

bumble Servant.

The ANSWER.

Sir,

Dunmanway, August 9, 1753.

YOURS of the 29th of last Month lay here some Days, while I was at Cork; and when I came hither, I took some Time to consider whether it would be discreet to return any Answer to a Letter of such strange Import. At length I resolv'd to give you a few Lines, that you might have the Satisfaction to know, that I received your Letter; and that I might exchange Advice for Advice, and deliver you very shortly, and very freely, my Sentiments upon the whole. The Advice is this; That, as you carry about you the indelible Character, you never more may use the Argument of Power, if you really were sure of it, to recommend any Cause: For you cannot doubt, but the fallen Angels would have had Advocates, if they could have got the Thunder into their Hands. Next, I advise you, and your Brethren of *Offery*, to return to Whist and Margous, the Course of Lectures in which you were successfully educated; for, believe me, you have been, and ever will be, Bubbles in Politicks. Your Epistle is a plain Demonstration of this Matter. For you are misinformed in, or you mis-judge, every Point. Therefore, take with

with you another Piece of Advice, suitable again to your Character, i. e. *Audi alteram Partem*: When you have gone so far in the Road to Wisdom, and shewn that your Judgment hath not been bribed, it will be Time enough to give any Attention to your Argument. But as your kind Proposal to me is founded upon the Favours I am to expect, or the Profits I am in Danger of losing, I must deal ingenuously with you, by giving you to understand, That Treaties of Lucre, commonly called Bargains, have been carried on heretofore by second, third, or fourth Hands, but have been most solemnly denied, when it became necessary, with the Sacrifice only of the poor Reputations of the mediating Powers. I am, therefore, resolved to carry on my Treaties with the Principals; of which, I beseech you, to inform the high and mighty Powers, who have employed you: And, as a Preliminary, I enjoin you, that it never be mentioned, that I should return; for this would be so high an Indignity, that I could not bear it; being conscious that I am, at this Instant, where I ever was, and where all my Obligations command me to remain. I will not say wherein my Patriotism consists, because we all profess the same Thing; and, you know, Men's Words carry as sorry an Evidence of an honest Intention, as their Toasts do of Loyalty: Therefore, you must be content with my telling you, that I am determined to do what I think is right, without Fear or Hope. If I suffer, as you threaten, I am able to bear it. If I obtain more than you promise, it shall not turn my Head. And so, my dear quondam Friend, give me more Christian-like Advice, or you shall not be my Confessor. You are not too old to learn: Perhaps, I am not powerful enough to teach.— Well! Times may alter, and then I am sure of your coming about;

or,

or, at least, I am sure I shall not lose the Opportunity of advising you so to do; because I shall ever remember the Obligation you have laid upon,

Dear Sir,

Your obliged humble Servant.

A LETTER from the SPY to the
Candid INQUIRER.

Dear Brother,

AS I look on you, and myself, to be the established Champions for *Courts* and *Country* during the ensuing Winter, I offer a Proposal for our mutual Advantage, and which, I hope, you will comply with; as it will forward the End we are both aiming at, and contribute to the Satisfaction of the Publick, by enabling us both to live without writing, and save our Friends the farther Trouble of supporting our Characters as Wits and Politicians. It is only this, that we may act in Concert hereafter, and communicate our Essays before Publication, with a View not only of correcting what we send to the Press, but also to consult the Palate of the Town, and guess what will bring in the readiest Penny. Your Printer tells me, you are hitherto out of Pocket; and, indeed, I don't wonder your last Performance should lie on Hand, for some Reasons I am about to offer (relying on your Pardon, which this new Engagement entitles me to expect) and which, I flatter myself, there had been no Occasion for, if you had previously submitted it

it to my Inspection. There is one Thing you seem to have never considered, that there is a mighty Difference between a *known* and an *unknown* Author, and what may pass in *one*, will be *out of Character* in the *other*, and make the same People vomit on a second Dose, who found themselves unmoved on swallowing the first. When your *Inquiry* came out, no one cou'd tell, with Certainty, the Author of it; Men in high Station, both in Church and State, had it laid at their Door; and what surprized me most, a Gentleman of good Abilities, and a rational Writer, was confidently affirmed to have had a principal Share in it. When the Publick is thus in Suspence, and the Author unknown, or improbably guessed at, he may assume the Important, the Man of Business, or the Courtier; may look with Pity on the *Mob of Patriots*, and the misguided Zeal of well-meaning Gentlemen, who, without any bad Intentions, form an Opposition to the best of Governments; he may shed his Contempt, and try his Ridicule, on Persons of the greatest and most distinguished Worth; it will at least please his own Party, and go off with Approbation, in Spite of any Dulness, Impudence, Conceit, or anonymous Falshood in the latent Writer. But, when the Author (as in your Case) stands confessed to View; when he is better known than his Works; when People recollect him to be the same *Man of Letters*, who made and presented a Pamphlet to Sir *Robert Walpole* in praise of his Ministry, humbly put himself in the Train of *Mother Osborn*, and by the unparallel'd Bounty of that munificent Patron of all distressed Writers, who engaged in his Service, got his Reward by a *third-hand* Recommendation; when they call to Mind, that the very *Patron* he has now

D

thrust

thrust himself on, had formerly discharged him, and even excluded him by his *Porter*; when himself, I say, and his Talents are pretty generally known; he must no longer look big on the Town, or put himself off for *more than Value*. The ridiculous Idea of his proper Person will unavoidably join itself with his *indignation Airs*; his Image will present itself to the Eye of the Reader, and cool the Warmth of his angry Paragraphs; make him smile in the midst of the Author's Death and Firebrands; and only *laugh*, when the Author expects to find him, like one of *Shakespeare's Typhons*, blown into a Flame, and venting his *Hypoboles*. The only Entertainment, in this Circumstance, he can hope to furnish to the most indulgent Reader; will be no more than that exhibited at *Barlenny Fair*, when we see a *Monkey* represent a *Colonel*, when he struts at the Head of his trained Bands, and shews his Dexterity in the peaceful Exercise of War.

This, dear Brother, was a fatal Oversight in your *political Pastime*; and whatever it might otherwise contain to please, to raise your Patrons, and depress those, who (to be sure) are your Enemies; it has had an Effect the Reverse of what you hoped for, and if it had fallen into many Hands, must have shed a Share of its ridiculous Influence on those who could no Way fall under it, but by having such a Champion to defend them.

In the next Place, you have been strangely unlucky in declaring your Intention, before you set out, of being witty, humorous, and satirical. I am not fond of *Latin*, much less of *Greek*; but, I think, some or other will not fail to apply — *quid feret hic, dignum, tanto, promissor biatu?* To profess *Humour* is a high Pretension, but, to perform it, a Felicity falls to the Share of few. Three in one Age have never

never hit on it, nor were there ever ten could tell what it was, or say what it was like.

But it is easy to say what it is not, which, for your Emolument, I will endeavour to exemplify. It is neither *Pertness*, or *Smartness*, or *Arrogance*, or *Pedantry*; it consists neither in *uncommon Words*, *far-fetched Allusions*, *Metaphors*, *Likenesses*, *Humbugs*, *Circumlocutions*, or *selling Bargains*, neither in applying *old Stories* or inventing *new*. This, you will say, is hard on us Writers, and robs us of our *whole Artillery*. Who can write if you take away these Helps? Pray, what is Humour then? I said before I could not tell, tho' I know it when I see it; and if I could, you would not comprehend me, as you have sufficiently proved, both by quoting some Passages of *Roger*, and always leaving out the *very Idea* that makes the *Humour*, as well as by your own Offers at it, which make your *Pastime* very indifferent. And as to the Wit you promise, it is well seen in your Criticisms on the Letter to a Person of Distinction, as well as your Replies to his Reasoning. There is no Wit, dear Brother, in a random Application of "horrible Bombast, glaring Falshood, answering Fools according to their Folly, below Notice, dull Wretches;" and more, which I forbear, for fear of choking my Reader with the *crambo repetition*, because any one may say these vulgar Things, and the *blind News-boy* is as good a Master of them as you are. Nor will your Contempt of the Author of that Letter go down, any more than your *humorous* Description of his Person. The *contemptuous Leer* with which you have dignified your Face in the Conversation with Mr. *Powell*, is no Answer to a Gentleman, who, however in some Things I may condemn him, writes with Spirit, a Knowledge of his Subject, and an Aptness of Words, as far be-

yond your *Ken*, as is the *Coptic Language*. I don't know who he is, but can promise one thing in his Name, that he will not keep his Word in answering you as he promised, when he desired you to descend to the Level of *common Sense*; nor yet will he break it; for, between ourselves, your *Pastime* is so far below all Sense, Wit, or Humour, that can pretend to his Notice, that I am confident he will get thro' but very few of your Pages, and I suspect no one else will take you to task but your Friend the *Spy*, who is low by Profession, and a proper *Play-fellow* for such political Gamblers.

In the next Place, *Brother*, you are unmeasurably prolix, and had you been less reserved in submitting your Manuscript, I had contrived to shorten you by one half, without any Disadvantage to the Portrait, or contracting the Size of your most distinguishing Features. That *grata protervitas* (I must dabble in *Latin* to humour you) which is the Ornament of your Face, and, to use an old-fashioned Phrase, gives you a *becoming Presence*, had been preserved entire, and all the *Pepper and Vinegar* of your Satire (as *Shakespear* has it in *Sir Andrew Ague-Check's Challenge*) should have remained in full Activity, and no way wasted by being conveyed in a less voluminous Prescription. You are so long in coming at the Humour you intend, have so many waste Words, Phrases, and Introductions, that you tire instead of entertaining the Reader. "Hah! be still, my Soul; let me see. Yes. Who knocks? Oh ho! a *Letter to a Person*, &c. Aye, this will do — Just what we wanted" — with a thousand like Passages in both your Pamphlets. People must have great Patience as well as Humility who will wait upon you, to observe how you pass your Time, and how you *midwife* the,

the Productions of your Brain to the World: They might as well watch a Goose during the Pangs of her Delivery, or her tedious Interval of Incubation. When you write again come at once to your Matter; there is no need of acquainting the Reader how you chanced to hit on that, or this lucky Thought, or what unlooked-for Accident favoured your Contemplations. This is the obsolete Fashion of the last Age Story-tellers, a Set of Men who murdered Time, and every Acquaintance they could seize on.

I must farther acquaint you, that you deal too much in *Scripture Arguments*, and bring St. Paul into Quarrels he never thought of; and if he understood the Question you would canvass, there are few would abide by his Decision. Above all Things, beware of turning *Prophet*, lest some Wag should exclaim, *Saul inter Prophetas!* You may prove, for aught I can tell, a lucky *Fortune-teller* in some Things; but as Judge Pyne said to Boat, I believe, *Brother*, it will be so, but not for your Reasons.

Last of all, and to put an End to these friendly Admonitions, I request you will obtain Leave, before you *dedicate* again, and even obtain a Permission to exercise your Talent for *Panegyrick*. The Press is open, and if Pamphlet-Writers will pay their Compliments to great Men, I don't see how they can help it, or prevent having their Pictures drawn in Dedications, any more than on Sign-Posts. I am persuaded you did it of your own Head, from a Presumption natural to Writers, that we do them great Pleasure when we bring their Virtues into public Light. This, *Brother*, may be a *severe Cut* on our Business if not timely remedied, and next *Monday* I shall inform the Town, in the Name of his Grace the D^{ch} of D—, his

Grace the Lord *P—*, the honourable Mr. *P—y*, and the Right Honourable Lord *G—e S—e*, that the *Candid Inquirer*, neither directly, or indirectly, was retained, fee'd, or encouraged, to act; speak, or write in their Favour, or is to have any Fee, Recompence, or Gratuity whatever, for the Pains he has taken, for the Praises he has wasted, or the Abuse he has squandered.

As I have taken the Liberty to tell you freely as much of your Mistakes as could come within the Compass of this Paper, I refer the rest to a personal Meeting, where I hope you will use the same Freedom I have done, and (if I am any way faulty in my Compositions) let me know it like a Friend, and at the same Time settle the *Terms of our Enmity*, and agree on what Footing we are to quarrel.

I am, with great Esteem,

And perfect Attachment,

Your Friend and Servant,

R. SPY.

His Grace *LIONEL* Duke of *Dorset*, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of *Ireland*. His *SPEECH* to both Houses of Parliament, at *Dublin*: On *Tuesday* the Ninth Day of *October*, 1753.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

MY Experience of your Loyalty and Zeal for the King's Service, the signal Instances upon

upon every Occasion, of his Majesty's paternal Goodness, and a Consciousness of my just Regard to the Honour of his Crown, and of my sincere Wishes for the Prosperity of this Kingdom, give me the surest Grounds to expect, that the Business of this Session will be carried on with that Candour, Temper, and Unanimity, which will add Dignity to your Proceedings, most effectually advance the public Service, and afford the most acceptable Proof of your grateful and affectionate Duty to the best of Princes.

A due Care of the Protestant Charter Schools cannot be too often, or too earnestly recommended to your Consideration, and the Benefits already experienced, call upon you to cultivate every Method of promoting to the Utmost, the Success of that wise and useful Institution.

The flourishing State of your Linen Manufacture gives me the highest Pleasure. I will most cheerfully assist your Endeavours for the further Advancement of that valuable and important Branch of your Trade; and in providing for its Support and Encouragement, you may securely depend upon his Majesty's most gracious Favour and Protection.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the proper Officers to lay before you, the several Accounts and Estimates, and have nothing to ask in the King's Name, but the usual and necessary Supplies for the Support of his Majesty's Government.

I am commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you, that He *will graciously* CONSENT and recommends it to you, that so much of the MONEY remaining in HIS TREASURY as shall be necessary, be applied to the Discharge of the National Debt, or of such Part thereof as you shall think expedient.

His Majesty in his great Wisdom judging a Time of general Tranquillity to be the fittest Season for providing against future Dangers, will direct an Inquiry to be made into the Condition of the several Fortifications, that the Kingdom may be put into a proper State of Defence. An Estimate of the Expence, which will attend that necessary Service, shall in due Time be laid before you; and his Majesty is perswaded, that this Instance of his Attention to the Security of his People, will be highly agreeable to his faithful Commons.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have not failed to embrace every Opportunity (and it was a Part of my Duty most pleasing to me) to represent to the King in the fullest and strongest Terms, the Loyalty and good Affections of his Subjects of *Ireland*; and I have it in Command to declare to you, that his Majesty relies with an entire Confidence on their inviolable Attachment to his sacred Person, royal Family, and Government.

It is unnecessary for me, at this Day, to make Professions of my Zeal for the Welfare and Prosperity of this Kingdom; let the true Interest of *Ireland* be ever your great Object. My Conduct shall demonstrate, that it is unalterably mine.

To

To the KING's Most Excellent
MAJESTY.

The Humble Address of the KNIGHTS, CITIZENS,
and BURGESSES in Parliament assembled,
presented on *Thursday* the 11th of *October*,
1753.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Ireland*, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to express our highest Sentiments of Gratitude for the many signal Instances we have received of your Majesty's paternal Goodness; humbly assuring your Majesty, that we shall be always ready to give your Majesty the most convincing Proofs of our Loyalty and affectionate Duty.

We return our humble Thanks to your Majesty for continuing his Grace the Duke of *Dorset* in the Government of this Kingdom; from whose Experience of our Loyalty and Zeal for your Majesty's Service, from whose just Regard to the Honour of the Crown, and sincere Wishes for the Prosperity of this Country, we may reasonably expect that the Business of this Session will be carried on with Candour, Temper and Unanimity.

It is with the justest Confidence we place our Dependence on your Majesty's gracious Favour and Protection, for the Support and Encouragement of our principal and most essential Branch of Trade, the Linen Manufacture.

We are most truly sensible of your Majesty's royal Care and Goodness, in recommending to us the Application of so much of the Money remain-
ing

ing in the Treasury as shall be necessary for the Discharge of the national Debt, or of such Part thereof as shall be judged expedient.

We on our Part shall with the greatest Chearfulness grant the necessary Supplies for maintaining the Dignity of your Majesty's Crown and Government, and we shall on all Occasions heartily concur in such Measures as shall appear proper for the Security of your Majesty's People, and for enabling your Majesty to provide against future Dangers.

The true Interest of *Ireland*, we shall ever make the great Object of our Attention, and esteem a firm and inviolable Attachment to your Majesty's sacred Person, royal Family and Government, as inseparably connected with it, and we beg Leave to assure your Majesty that this always has been, and ever shall be the unalterable Principle of your Majesty's faithful Commons, as a just Tribute to the best of Princes.

To His Grace *LIONEL*, Duke
of *DORSET*, Lord Lieutenant-
General, and General Governor of
Ireland.

The Humble Address of the KNIGHTS, CITIZENS,
and BURGESSES in Parliament assembled, pre-
sented the same Day.

May it please your Grace,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal
Subjects, the Commons of *Ireland*, in
Parliament assembled, return your Grace our
most

most humble Thanks for your most excellent Speech from the Throne, and beg Leave at the same Time to congratulate your Grace, on your Return to the Government of this Kingdom.

The Justice your Grace does to our zealous Affections to his Majesty, your faithful Representations of our inviolable Attachment to his sacred Person, Royal Family, and Government, your Regard to the Honour of His Crown, and your sincere Wishes for the Prosperity of this Kingdom, cannot fail of raising in us proper Acknowledgments, and of engaging us to proceed in the Business of this Session with Candour, Temper, and Unanimity.

The Support of his Majesty's Dignity, the Ease and Honour of the Government of this Kingdom, can never be out of the View of the most dutiful and loyal Subjects to the best of Kings.

We entirely rely on his Majesty's gracious Favour and Protection, in providing for the Support and Encouragement of our Linen Manufacture; your Grace's Promise to assist the farther Advancement of it, and your recommending to our Care the wise and useful Institution of the Protestant Charter Schools, are pleasing Instances of your Grace's Attention to the Welfare and Prosperity of this Kingdom.

It is our Inclination as well as Duty, to act in Concert with your Grace, in the Pursuit of the true Interest of our Country; and we promise ourselves from the great Trust his Majesty has reposed in your Grace, and from your Experiences of our Loyalty and Zeal for his Majesty's Service, all Advantages a most dutiful and faithful People may expect.

The

The Ax laid to the Root of the Tree.

Quit yourselves like Men.

ALL whom it may concern are earnestly wished to take the few following Articles of Inquiry under their immediate and dispassionate Consideration; the present Circumstances of Things will abundantly explain the Cause of this Recommendation without any farther Preface.

First, Whether the essential Difference between a Country of Liberty, and a Land of Slaves, doth not principally consist in this one Article, that, in the former, no Money can be taken out of the Pocket of the Subject, but in Virtue of Law; nor, when taken, can it be applied to any other Purposes, than such as the Legislature of the Country shall point out and direct; and, in the latter, that every Man's Substance, for it cannot be called his Property, lyes at the mercy of *Will and Pleasure*; and whether, in this latter Case, can it make any material Difference, so as to take such unhappy People out of the Rank of Slaves, that this *Will and Pleasure* may happen, for a Time, to reside in the Breast of the honestest and worthiest Man that lives upon Earth?

Secondly, Whether a Power over the Property of the whole Community, be not the most sacred Trust which can possibly be delegated by the Individuals of that Community? whether their Lives and Liberties, and every thing that can be dear to them, are not most intimately and inseparably connected with a faithful Execution of this Trust? and whether the faithful Execution of it doth not, from its Nature, entirely consist in these two Articles; First, not to take

take from the Subject any larger Portion of his Property, than what is judged requisite for answering the several Purposes of public Utility, and the general Safety; and, Secondly, to take effectual Care that the Money, thus taken out of the Pockets of the People in Virtue of their Authority, shall be faithfully administered for these Purposes of public Utility and general Safety, and for these only, for which it was raised? And whether this latter Article be not infinitely the more important of the two, seeing that raising this Money is so far depriving the Individual of his natural Means of Support; and therefore, if such Money be not placed under such a Direction, as to invigorate and strengthen the whole, it must be confessedly liable, in a Course of Time, to a State of so fatal Perversion, as to become an Engine for oppressing the Liberties of those very People, out of whose Pockets it was raised, and whose Rights it was originally and solely meant to maintain?

Thirdly, Whether this Trust, when once vested by the Community in their Representatives, be not of so sacred and unalienable a Nature, as not to admit of the Representatives, afterwards, divesting themselves of it, without being guilty of most unpardonable Treachery towards their Country? and whether such Guilt would not receive its highest Aggravation, if those Representatives should attempt to divest themselves, or countenance any Measures, tending to divest them of this Trust, at a Season, when large Sums of Money, raised by their Authority, remained undisposed of, and before they had executed the most essential Part of their Trust, by making effectual Provision, against any other Application of this Money, than such as perfectly corresponded with the original Purposes for which it was raised?

Fourthly,

Fourthly, Whether, for a Course of near forty Years, the Funds, granted by Parliament, from Session to Session, did not usually fall short of answering the increasing Demands of Government? and whether, during the whole Course of this Time, the Representatives and Trustees of the People, did not take effectual Care that no Obstruction should happen in consequence of these Deficiencies, to the free running of the Wheels of our legal and righteous Administration, confident that nothing would be more acceptable to so faithful and loyal a Body of Subjects as any Prince ever had upon Earth, and for this Purpose, and in this Spirit, proceeded to contract a large national Debt, which the Faith of Parliament was pledged to discharge? and whether there can, in Nature, be conceived a more equitable Method of discharging this Debt, than that as it was occasioned by the Deficiency of the national Funds, so when these Funds came to prove redundant, this Redundancy (all of it raised out of the Property of the Subject) should be, by Parliament, faithfully applied in the first Place to the Payment of this Debt, and afterwards to the Benefit of the Public, for whole Sake it was raised?

Fifthly, Whether any possible Evil could have arisen from suffering the Language of our Acts of Parliament, relative to the Payment of this Debt, to have continued the same with what was made Use of, in the first Act of this Sort, passed under the Administration of the Earl of Harrington? And whether the whole Progress and Passing of this Act did not testify the fullest Acknowledgment of the Right of the Representatives of this Country, from whom all Money Bills naturally take their Rise, to bring in a Bill for such an Application of the Money remaining in the Treasury, as they judged most advantageous for the Community,

nity, without standing in need of previous Intimation of Consent, from any Power upon Earth?

Sixthly, Whether the Doctrine which hitherto has been accounted, not only sound but *sacred*, "That the Legislature, who imposes all the Taxes, has the only Right to point out the Uses to which these Taxes, when raised, shall be applied," can possibly be productive of any bad Consequences? And whether, on the other Hand, infinite Evils may not arise from establishing any other Doctrine, in Virtue of which, one, two, three, or more hundred thousand Pounds, confessedly raised by Parliament out of the Property of the Subjects of *Ireland*, for answering the known and settled Purposes of Government, may, notwithstanding, be called away from hence, or applied to different Uses, without being subject to any Account? Particularly, Whether, in case such Doctrine shall meet with any Countenance here, it will not become the immediate Duty of the People of *England*, as they value their own Rights and legal Government, to suppress the Growth of those Funds, which can afford a Redundancy capable in evil Times, such as our Forefathers saw under the Race of the *Stewarts*, of being perverted to the Destruction of their Liberties?

Lastly, Whether it be not repugnant to the native Feelings of every liberal Mind, to be obliged to accept any Thing, as an Instance of gracious Indulgence and Bounty, which has hitherto been universally understood to be Part of the Birthright of every freeborn Man? And whether the asserting, that any Power upon Earth, distinct from the Legislature of *Ireland*, can have a Right to the Money now lying in the Treasury, and brought thither from the Pockets of the People, in Pursuance of the Authority of this Legislature, doth not necessarily imply, that such a Power

Power may have a Right to take all such Money out of this Country? And is not this, in Fact, to assert, that notwithstanding our highly gloried-in Privilege of living under a legal Government, and notwithstanding that the *Welfare of the People is the fundamental and supreme Law of all such Governments*, yet there is a Power subsisting, which has a Right to make the whole Nation of *Ireland*, BANKRUPTS AND BEGGARS! For no Body will deny, that this would be speedily the Consequence, if the Money, now lying in the Treasury, was to be taken out of this Kingdom.

Perhaps it is not sufficiently understood, that the large Sum of Money, now lying in the Treasury, is not the Effect of the growing Wealth and Industry of *Ireland*, but of its increasing Extravagance, Luxury, and Folly; that the vast Importations, which have occasioned this Redundance in the Duties, have likewise occasioned so great a Ballance against us in the Countries abroad, as greatly to raise the Exchange in their Favour, and, in Consequence, to cause such an Exportation of Cash, as not to leave any tolerable Sufficiency behind for carrying on the ordinary Intercourses of Trade and Business; what would be our State, if the Money in the Treasury was likewise to go from hence!

Alas! what has this Country done, or how has it deserved, within this little while past, to be thus driven, in one Instance after another, into the alarming Apprehensions of the Extremity of Wretchedness?

A Letter from the Lords of the P---y
C-----l of *Great-Britain*, to the
Lord L-----t and the Lords of
the P---y C-----l of *Ireland*.
Dated *Nov. 28, 1753.*

AFTER our very hearty Commendations to
your Lordships.

Whereas in your Letter transmitted to the
Earl of H---s, one of his M---y's principal
Secretaries of State, with the Heads of the Mo-
ney Bills, which Bills you desire may be return'd
in the usual Form, YOUR LORDSHIPS TAKE
NOTICE, that the Words inserted in the Preamble
of the Bill, passed the last Session of Parliament,
for the Payment of Part of the national Debt,
relating to his M---y's PREVIOUS CONSENT to
the Application of Part of the Money then re-
maining in his Treasury, are omitted in the Bill
now transmitted for the Payment of the Residue
of the said Debt; which having been laid before
his M---y, and taken into mature Considera-
tion, his M---y, with the Advice of his P---y
C---l, has judged it necessary to cause Words
of the like Import to be inserted in the present
Bill. We do therefore, by his M---y's Com-
mand, and in his Name, signify the same to
you, and acquaint your Lordships that the taking
notice of his M---y's PREVIOUS CONSENT, in a
Case of this Nature and Importance, is absolutely
necessary for the Support of his Prerogative and
Dignity, and for the preserving the Regularity of
the Proceedings in his P---t of *Ireland*, whose
just Rights and Privileges his M---y is deter-
mined to maintain. And we are further to signify
E to

to you, his M——y's Pleasure, that this Letter
be entered in your Books.

From the Council Chamber at St. James's
the 28th Day of November, 1753.

Your Lordships very loving Friends,

H——ck, C.
G——lle, P.
Q——ry and D——er.
H——es N——le.
H——ton.
H——fs.
J. W——es.
J. S——ge.
B——ley.
G——on.
E——be.
A——on.
W. F——cb.
H. P——am.
W. L——e.
H. L——ge.
G. L——e.
A——le.

The B I L L.

An Act for Payment of the Sum of Seventy seven thousand five hundred Pounds, or so much thereof, as shall remain due on the Twenty-fifth Day of December, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, in Discharge of the national Debt, together with Interest for the same, at the Rate of Four Pounds per Centum per Annum, from the said Twenty-fifth Day of December, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-four.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed the last Session of Parliament, intituled an Act for Payment of the principal Sum of One hundred and twenty thousand Pounds, in Discharge of so much of the national Debt, and for granting to his Majesty an additional Duty on *Wine, Silk, Hops, China, Earthen japanned, or lacquered Ware and Vinegar*, and also a Tax of Four Shillings in the Pound, on all Sallaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions, to be applied to discharge the Interest of the said principal Sum, until the same shall be paid, and also to pay an Interest of Four Pounds *per Centum per Annum*, for the Sum of One hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred Pounds, which will remain due, after Payment of the said Sum of One hundred and twenty thousand Pounds; and towards the Discharge of the said Sum of One hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred Pounds, or so much thereof as shall remain due, on the Twenty-fifth Day of *December*, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-one; several Aids and Duties were granted, and continued to your Majesty,

E 2

from

from the Twenty-fifth Day of *December*, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-one, until the Twenty-fifth Day of *December*, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-three inclusive, for the Payment of the principal Sum of One hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred Pounds, with the Interest thereof, and for other Purposes therein mentioned. AND WHEREAS the several Aids and Duties granted, and continued to your Majesty by the said recited Act, have not proved sufficient to pay off and discharge the said principal Sum of One hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred Pounds, and the Interest thereof, as by the said recited Act is directed, but the Sum of Seventy seven thousand five hundred Pounds, or the greatest Part thereof will remain unpaid on the said Twenty-fifth Day of *December*, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-three. AND WHEREAS, on the Twenty-fifth Day of *March* last, a considerable Ballance remained in the Hands of the Vice Treasurers, or Receivers General of this Kingdom, or their Deputy, or Deputies. “ *And your Majesty, ever attentive to the Ease and Happiness of your faithful Subjects, has been graciously pleased to signify, that you would CONSENT, and to recommend it to us, that so much of the MONEY remaining in YOUR MAJESTY’S TREASURY as should be necessary, be applied to the Discharge of the national Debt, or of such Part thereof as should be thought expedient by Parliament.*” We most humbly pray, that it may be enacted, AND be it enacted by the King’s most excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, that so much of the said Ballance, remaining in the Hands of the Vice Treasurers or Receivers General of this Kingdom, or their Deputy or

or Deputies upon the Twenty-fifth Day of *March* last, as shall be for that Purpose necessary, be by them applied to pay off and Discharge the said principal Sum of Seventy-seven thousand five hundred Pounds, or so much thereof as shall remain due on the said Twenty-fifth Day of *December*, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-three; after the Application of the Money arising from the Aids and Duties heretofore granted for the Payment thereof, and also to pay an Interest for the same, after the Rate of Four Pounds *per Centum per Annum*, from the said Twenty-fifth Day of *December*, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, until the Twenty-fifth Day of *March*, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-four. AND be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that all and every Person or Persons, his, her, or their Executors, Administrators or Assigns, who shall on the said Twenty-fifth Day of *March*, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, be possessed of and intituled to any Orders or Receipts which have been issued out of your Majesty's Treasury for any Loan, in pursuance of any Act of Parliament heretofore made, shall on the said Twenty-fifth Day of *March*, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, or as soon after as he she or they shall apply for the same, be paid by the Vice Treasurer, or Vice Treasurers, his or their Deputy or Deputies, out of the said Ballance, so remaining in their Hands, the principal Sums to him, her or them respectively due, and all Interest which shall be due to them respectively for such principal Sums, upon the said Twenty-fifth Day of *March*, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, at the Rate of Four Pounds *per Centum per Annum*, and shall upon Payment thereof, deliver up his, her or their respective Orders or Receipts to the Vice Treasurer or Vice Treasurers, his or their Deputy

or Deputies, to be cancelled, which he or they, are hereby required to receive and cancel accordingly, and the Interest, payable by virtue of such Orders or Receipts, shall from, and after the said Twenty-fifth Day of *March*, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, cease and determine.

A LETTER to the Author of the Queries to the People of *Ireland*.

Dear Sir,

I Beg Leave to congratulate you on making your Appearance once more in Print. I was really apprehensive your Spirit had been in some Sort subdued by a few former Mischances; but with Pleasure I find, I was not deceived in the Opinion I formed of your Genius, at your first setting out; it is really indomitable by private Rebuffs or public Censure. One of a more ordinary Make would by this Time have grown desperate, after being twice beaten from the Literary Field, and failing of Reward from those Patrons, in whose behalf it had plunged into a Scheme of Defence, not to be paralleled in the Records of Party Writing.

With equal Pleasure do I admire your Abilities in varying your Garb, and yet carrying through the whole such strong Marks of Identity, that the lowest Understanding must instantly perceive it. Your *Inquiry* shone in all the Brightness of nervous Argumentation and amiable Candor;
Facetiousness

Facetiousness and true Humour fixed their Residence in your *Political Pastime*; and now with Joy must every Lover of Antiquity behold the *Socratic Purity* and Force revived in your irresistible *Queries*: And yet thro' each of these runs such a Consistency with yourself, such an invariable Adherence to the same Set of Sentiments, that the public Delight must be highly raised, and every Eye, not jaundiced with Envy, be charmed with the View. Nothing less can be expected, where *Uniformity* and *Variety*, the two Constituents of Beauty, are so eminently conspicuous.

The only Consequence I dread, which can in any sort obstruct that Reformation of Principles, which you have so indefatigably laboured to effect, is this; possessed with too sanguine an Affection for the Interests of your Patrons, you were tempted to undertake a little too much in a former Treatise, for the Purity of their Intentions, and ventured on an unlucky Prophecy or two of some important Events; now the Sequel has not corresponded with either, as exactly as you and I could wish. The whole Nation is in an Uproar against them, and they are so unfortunate as not to have their large Share of Odium, compensated by any Degree of Success, nor has the *Tumble* you engaged for, or any other Part of the Scheme, taken Effect. This, and some other little Matters, will, I fear, throw no great Weight on your other Assertions, or Lustre on your Arguments. People will be apt to think you writ at Random, only to scrape Favour with your Patron, and that you were as ignorant of the true National Interest, as indifferent about its Fate.

However, no Man is exempted from *Faux Paus*, and the Wholesomeness of your Doctrines, will, I hope, help you through these little Difficulties. While you continue to inculcate implicit Obedience, propagate the *Maxims* of Servitude,

teach us that we are but a *beggarly, conquered, dependent Province*, ridicule the Patriots, and abuse the Dissenters, while you so waggishly roast the *Country 'Squires*, and make us shake our Sides at your droll Account of the *Faction*, cemented by Beef and Claret, you may rest assured of Applause. This Method you broached in your *Inquiry*, illustrated in your *Pastime*, and now pop upon us in your short, but devilishly staggering *Queries*. I make no doubt but the *Black List* was considerably swelled by Dint of your Reasoning, and am acquainted with many who would implicitly put their Assent into your Hands purely on the Strength of your *Latin Quotations*. In short, dear Doctor, your Powers are so great, that you may write this People into what you please, nor can your Productions fail to delight wherever the *Considerations on the Money Bill* carry Conviction; and that's a bold Word.

One very singular Mark of Honour your Compositions bear, which no Writer of the Party has yet arrived at, and I affirm it to you as the greatest Truth; it is this: Whatever you are pleased to divulge, is taken by all Sides, as the Genuine Sense of your Patrons, so far as you could possibly dive into it. You are taken as the Mouth of the *Junto*, the only one who has honestly laid open the full Extent of their Schemes without Palliation or Disguise; both these you really seem to scorn. Many Months ago you generously avowed the grand Project of the Union, though it was not intended to be introduced, until the Day after the Money-Preamble had passed, and candidly promulged the Design of displacing the Speaker, at a Time when nothing was professed but the warmest Inclinations in his Favour, nay, when the most assiduous Overtures were making for a deceitful Accommodation to lull him and his Friends in Security. To an honest Mind like
yours

yours this universal Character of Honesty must be highly pleasing, and it is the common Wish of all, that you could work out a Preferment, which may produce such an Intimacy, as we may depend upon for authentic Intelligence; we should have it then directly from the Fountain-Head, and should rely on your communicative Temper for our Information.

I am very sorry Things have taken such a Turn, that you have now but to comment on *past* Transactions, instead of regaling us as formerly with Prospects *to come*. Matters are, to be sure, at an indifferent Pass with us, and I fear our Proceedings betray our Confusion. One Instance in particular makes us universally laughed at; I mean the violent Stir the other Day about the News-Paper. Some will have it that the calling the Council, could come from no Head but yours, and that you alone could dictate the Proclamation; others say this is not so probable, but that the whole was the Work of a better Head though a little disorder'd with Passion, which in its Effects is equivalent to a clouded Brain. To be sure it was a heavy Proceeding from Beginning to End, and the worst of it is, I hear a Sacrifice will be on the promoting Side; for that your last Performance amounts to an outrageous Libel. — That indeed would be to turn the Joke against us.

As to your Queries, I shall not at present set about to illustrate them; indeed, what has been said to your former Productions, is sufficient also for this. I own, I am highly delighted with them all; particularly, the round Character you so justly bestow on the Patriots in your Letter to the Printer. It carries strongly indeed that Plainness and Sincerity which characterize your Writings. Then your Method of supporting the Money Bill — *toute Nouvelle!* four or five different

ferent Methods have been hammered out already, and here is *Yours*, of a more uncommon Make than any, and, in the Eye of every sensible Person, full as valid as them all! In my Conscience, I think it cannot be answered — But your Reason for the Prorogation! — By my Faith you're a droll Fellow — “ It was indeed highly *prudent* to keep “ Men asunder, who would only be fighting and “ *worrying* one another,” (and OTHERS too, perhaps) Faith, Dear Sir, 'tis a Pity you were not in Being in *Charles* the Second's Time; how that merry Monarch would have chuckled at such a *Reason* for not suffering Parliaments to meet!

The only Fault I see in you (which, as your Friend, I must tell you) is that inseparable Modesty which all your Labours so abundantly exhibit. It was this, doubtless, that made you so industrious to conceal your real Self with your *Genealogy*, your being a *Country Gentleman*, (Take care, *B—t*, you are yet sore from one of *that* Appellation) and telling us how often you have stickled for *Liberty*. — Dear Doctor, how can you be so ignorant of yourself, as to imagine your Brilliancy could lye concealed? Take it from me, that, assume any, ever so opposite, Character, you have something so peculiar, that you must be known.

Your Epistle Dedicatory to Sir *R—d C—x* is really a pretty Piece of genteel Satyr; such a one, as, I promise you, will gall him to the Quick: I know him well, and can assure you, he has always shuddered at the Poignancy of your Productions: I dare say (if he reads it) this will give him no small Emotion; and had it appeared before the Session, his Head would never have been clear enough to have worry'd us as he did. It is indeed justly founded and neatly conducted. On my Word, my dear Doctor, a few such Men as you would overset any *Faction* in the World.

Proceed

Proceed with Vigour, dear Sir, and don't be discouraged: Never suffer the Quill out of your Hand, for your *Opportunity* will, I fear, be but short; or, in your own Phrase, *post est Occasio calva*; *Carpe Diem*; *Principibus placuisse Viris*. — But the Beauty of your Apothegms is as inimitable as the *Naiivetè* of *Sancho's* Proverbs, and the Fund as inexhaustible — Don't suffer your Learning, your Humour, and your political Vocabulary, to be hid in a Napkin. Human Talents generally have a large Share of the *Vis Inertiae*, and must therefore be kept in Motion. Do not, however, write *merely for your own Amusement*, but send your Works abroad; for (as you observe in your Preface) they must ever be acceptable where Folly and Stupefaction prevail: Write on, i' God's Name, 'till we are doctored to your Liking, with those *sharp* and *awakening Means* which you so eagerly hope to see administered by those *who have Authority to give them Weight, and Power to give them Efficacy*.

As your Friend, I join with you in assuring the Public, that every *Allegation* in your *Queries* is strictly true, and therefore defy the best Advocate of the other Side, to convict you of *Falshood*. Your Suppositionstoo, are all highly reasonable and probable; and as for Slander — you have really said nothing that deserves *that* Name; and if you had, the *House* is up (Thanks to your Prime Patron) and no Serjeant at Arms at Hand; Why then should not you, in *your Way*, take Advantage of the Prorogation as well as your BETTERS?

My Epistle grows a little too long, but the most indolent Pen can comment at large, on so capacious a Field as your Performances afford.

I shall now beg Leave to kiss your Hand, and subscribe myself,

Dear DOCTOR,

Your most devoted humble Servant.

A LETTER from J—s D—s
L—e, Esq; to the Right
Hon. the Earl of Cb——d.

DUBLIN, April 13, 1754.

My LORD,

THE Attention and Patience with which your Lordship was pleased to hear me, when I was last in *London*, and that I gave your Lordship the best Account I was able of the State of our political Disputes, gives me Encouragement to hope, that you will likewise forgive the Liberty I now take of communicating some Transactions, which, because of their immediate Relation to an Individual, will not be the less interesting to a Person of your Lordship's Humanity; and, so far as they may appear of public Concernment, may lay Claim to the Attention of every Well-wisher to the Happiness of this poor Country. Your Lordship may remember, that, in speaking of the Views of the two contending Parties, (which, to comply with the Fashion of the Times, I shall call the *Court* and the *Country*) I intimated that I was strongly attached to the former; and that I had laboured to bring to the same Side, that Party in the City which we call the Free-Citizens, or those who have been, for these twelve Years past, endeavouring to recover their Rights from the Board of Aldermen. I had no Doubt but they would be easily brought to espouse that Party, from which alone they could expect Countenance and Protection, against one, from whom Experience might have taught them to expect nothing but Violence and Oppression. But it has happen'd to me, what happen'd to that Philosopher, who was so intent on contemplating the Motions and Re-
volutions

volution of the Planets, that he perceived not the Precipice which lay at his Feet : Whilst I was observing the Motions of the Great, I did not attend the Party which was forming against me among my Fellow Citizens. I found, at my Return to this Place, that I was not of that Consequence I had imagined, and which I had represented myself to be ; the Majority of the Free-Citizens had reconciled themselves to the Country Party, and I was left to struggle with a new Set of Opposites, assisted only by a Number of sensible and moderate Men, whom I have ever experienced to be the least forward, and the least zealous. I endeavoured to make the Free-Citizens declare themselves in favour of the Government, but the Expedience of a Neutrality was urged against me in the Public, whilst Envy and Jealousy against me prevailed in their secret Councils. The Neutrality was not kept long. The Free-Citizens did, before the End of the Session, before the Dispute concerning the Money-Bill was thought of, openly solicit, and obtain an Address of Thanks to Sir SAMUEL COOKE, for his Services in Parliament ; and I, from being the Object of their Gratitude and Affection, was become the Object of their Resentment and Reproach. There remained, however, a Number, which I thought considerable, of the Citizens, who remained attach'd to my Interest, and to the Party I had espoused ; and the late Interposition of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, in behalf of public Credit, was an Event, which I thought favourable to make them conspicuous ; an Address of Thanks was resolved on, and I had the Honour, at the Head of above One hundred of the most considerable Traders of this City, to present the same to his Grace on *Friday* the 8th of *March*. We advertised a Meeting at the Tavern for the *Wednesday* following, in order to drink his Grace's Health. Our Friend, Mr.

George

George Faulkner, had been lately insulted for having put into his News-Paper, that the Duke of D——'s Health had been drank at one of the Patriot Meetings, and we thought that acting in direct opposite Principles, would be as grating to them, as it would be agreeable to the Government. I was confirm'd in my Opinion by an Intimation given me by two of the most considerable Men in this Kingdom, that most of the Members of the H—e of C——s, who had voted for the Money-Bill, would attend at the Feast, provided they were spoke to: I was desired to attend the Levee on the following *Sunday*, to invite as many of them as I could meet with. I followed my Instructions, and on that *Sunday* happened the Conversation which has since occasioned so much Distraction to me, and the Trouble I now presume to give your Lordship. We met on the Day appointed in Number above two hundred and eighty five, many of whom were Members of Parliament. I had bore too considerable a Share in the Affair, not to look upon myself bound to do the Honour of the Feast; and was the next Morning in all the Dispiritedness, which generally succeeds a Yesterday's full Meal and Jollity. I was endeavouring to recruit my Spirits by the Lecture of *Cibber's Cicero*, when my Servant introduced the elder Son of the Sp——r and Mr. M——ll, Member of Parliament for —— . I had so very little Suspicion of their Design, that I offer'd them Chairs, and desired to know their Commands. They refused my Civility, and Mr. B——le said, that he came to know, how I came to make Use of the Sp——r's Name in relating the Conversation at the Castle, for that the Sp——r denied that he had spoke to me at all. I answered, that if I had made Use of the Sp——r's Name improperly, I was extremely concern'd for it, and that I would relate to him very naturally what I had said; this he

he suffer'd me to do, without the least Interruption, and without my being able to discover that he was under the least Influence of Anger or of Malice. But my Answer was not satisfactory, or he came determined not to be satisfy'd, and he struck me across the Breast with a Stick. I take the Liberty of inclosing herewith Copies of the two Letters, which I wrote to Mr. Sp——r on this Occasion, as the best Apology I am able to make for my Behaviour in a Circumstance so very critical. Give me Leave, however, to add one Consideration, which might, by a generous Mind, be supposed to have laid me under some Constraint. I had a Wife, a Child of three Years old, and a Sister six Months gone with Child, who were, at that Time, separated from me by a Partition of only one Inch. A Scuffle might have proved fatal to one alone of them, and what is now attributed to Want of Courage, would, had I acted otherwise than I did, have been attributed, with as much Propriety, to the Want of Humanity or Prudence. It is not easy to say, by what Passion I was then immediately influenced; but if I may be supposed a competent Judge of my own Sentiments, I may, with Sincerity, say, that I was not under the Influence of any, unless Surprize may be reckoned among them. What were my Reflections the Minute after my Guests left me, I can very well recollect. I thought that the Offence I had given, did not merit the Repentment which had been shown to me, or rather, that it was not the real Cause, but a Pretext forcibly made Use of to hurt me. I took for granted, that the Address I had lately presented, the Meeting of the Friends of the Government which I had procured, were the real Cause. And I too fondly concluded from these Positions, that the Sp——r had done what must infallibly have ruined his Party. I imagined that the Party I had
in

in so authentick a Manner, and so effectually served, would, in return, have offer'd me their Support: I thought that Government, that Magistracy, were interested in good Policy, as well as Duty, to see Justice done me, that such an outrageous Attempt against the most sacred Privilege of the Subject should not be left unpunished; and I did flatter myself, that I should have received some Message from the Lord L——t, or some Visit from some Persons in Authority with whom I had the Happiness to be then in some Degree of Acquaintance. In short, that the Government would have openly espoused my Cause, and taken the Punishment of this Offence in their own Hands. In all this I have conjectured amiss; my Foes have triumphed at my Disgrace, and my Friends have done worse, they have dared to pity me.

*They bug themselves, and reason thus,
It is not yet so bad with us.*

They have proved to my sad Experience, the Justness of *La Rochefaucault* his Maxims, *Que dans l'Adversité de nos meilleurs amis, nous trouvons quelque chose qui ne vous deplait pas* — All of them, almost to a Man, do take this Opportunity of vaunting his Courage at the Expence of his Friend; and it is not unusual to see a Taylor cock his Hat and say, what he would have done, had he been in the Situation of Mr. *Lat—e*. If your Lordship should ask to what Purpose I apply, I shall frankly answer, it is for Advice; and, indeed, I am in hopes your Lordship will not refuse this Charity to the distressed: I really want it. What was in my Power to obtain Satisfaction I have unsuccessfully attempted, in what is called an honourable Way. I am exposed to the farther Attacks of an implacable Enemy — to the At-
tacks

tacks of all who have the same Cause of Resentment to me, that unpardonable one, of having already done me an irreparable Injury. Can I lie safe in the Street, if I may not be so in my own House? Are there not, among the Followers and Acquaintances of these Great Men, Heroes and Men of Honour, with Understandings and Hearts no better than those of the Murderers of St. *Thomas a Becket*? Men, who would be glad to show their Zeal, by turning on themselves a Resentment, which ought to fall on the Perpetrators of the Crime. Nobody seems to countenance an Appeal to the Laws, and if, in such a Circumstance, I should, on Failure of private Friends, apply for Advice to a Friend of Mankind, shall I be thought impertinent? I hope not. I hope your Lordship will, as I have already requested, assist me with your Advice. I am determined to leave this Land of Slaves and Fenns; but I would not, if possible, leave my Country with Dishonour. I would not, if possible, leave an Instance, to its Shame, that the greatest Man in it may perpetrate the most flagitious Enormity with Impunity. What your Lordship shall direct, shall to me be Law. I have no Friend to counsel with here, and am incapable of myself to take any Resolution.

I am, &c.

F

A LETTER

A LETTER from the Rev. Dr. B---tt,
Chaplain to his Grace the Lord
P---e, to the Right Rev. the
Lord Bishop of O---y.

DUBLIN, September 19, 1753.

My Lord,

HIS Grace the Lord P---e received Information Yesterday, that a Letter was read publickly at the Assizes of *Kilkenny*, which contain'd a very gross Misrepresentation of a late Proceeding; and his Grace has order'd me to give your Lordship a succinct Account of the Truth of that Affair, which is as follows:

Mr. G---r has of late held many Discourses with the Lord P---e and the S---r respectively, concerning the great Inconveniencies which may accrue to the King's Service, and to the Public, in Consequence of the Divisions at present subsisting between the principal Persons employ'd in his Majesty's Service; and exhorted each of them separately to do all they could in order to bring Things to a better Agreement. At length, he told the Lord P---e, that the S---r thought the Lord L---t a Person of great Worth and Honour, with whom every Person in his Majesty's Service might easily concur in carrying on the public Business; that the only Obstacle to his Concurrence was the Lord P---e; and it was entirely owing to him, that he, the S---r, had been so much discountenanced since the last Sessions: Mr. G---r then added of himself, that the best Method for the P---e and the S---r to come to a right Understanding, would be to meet.

To

To which the Lord P——e reply'd, he could not approve of that Proposal for many Reasons. The next Day the P——e, after consulting with the Lord G——r, seeing Mr. G——r again, authorized him to say in his Name to the S——r, and to any other Person with whom he thought proper to talk upon such a Subject, that he, the P——e, was indeed heartily sorry, for the Sake of the King's Service, and the Mischief which may accrue to the Public from it, that there are any Divisions subsisting between his Majesty's principal Servants here; but he was not the Cause of them. The Lord L——t has thought himself ill treated; and in Support of him only, and according to his Grace's Instructions, he, the P——e, has regulated his Conduct.

If the S——r will satisfy the Lord L——t, that he shall, for the future, be faithfully served by him, my Lord P——e does verily believe, and hope the Lord L——t will chuse rather to look forward to the Peace such an Agreement will produce, than any longer to remember the Behaviour he has hitherto been obliged to resent; and the Lord G——e declares he will, if it is in his Power, help forward such a Reconciliation as this; and when it is in this Manner compleated, will be ready to far to set aside all private and personal Resentments, as to behave to the S——r with all the Civility and Respect, which the proper carrying on of the public Service requires, and will not then decline waiting upon him, and giving him this Assurance himself.

To this Declaration Mr. G——r returned the following Answer from the S——r, " I do not want any body to go between me and the Lord L——t; I will lay my own Case before him myself."

Upon this my Lord P——e, in great Surprise, said to Mr. G——r, " Sir, this is nothing like

“ an Answer to what I declared to you. I never
 “ mentioned a Word of going between the S—r
 “ and the Lord L——t; nor had it in my
 “ Thoughts. It is indeed the last Thing I would
 “ undertake.”

Mr. G——r went immediately back to the
 S——r, and repeated those Words from the
 P——e, and there was an End of the Proceeding.

Your Lordship will be surprized, I believe,
 when you compare the two Accounts of this
 Matter: But I believe my Lord P——e and Mr.
 G——r will have so much Credit with you, that
 you will be at no Loss to determine where the
 Truth lies; and you will have Pleasure, I dare
 say, in communicating this Account to your
 Friends, as Opportunity offers.

It is, indeed, but doing Justice to a very wor-
 thy Person extremely injured, but for whom your
 Lordship has a true Value and Esteem.

I am, my Lord,

Yours, &c.

A. B. R. T.

Considerations on Query-Writing.

Percontatorem fugito.

I Am, by no Means, of Opinion with some
 modern Authors, that *Query-writing* is either
 an agreeable or useful Form, in which to make up
 the wholesome Precepts we administer to the Pub-
 lic; and have been considering what the Motives
 might be, which induced so many ingenious Per-
 sons to give their Pen that Turn, and forsake the
 Method

Method of Essay-writing so long established among us: If it be intended for the Ease and Instruction of the Reader, it is unimaginable to me how it can conduce to either. The very Word implies a Doubt, than which nothing is more uneasy to the Mind, and there is no being instructed without being resolved by another, and not by ourselves. It is, in short, neither more or less, than throwing before us the Materials of an inverted Syllogism, and leaving us to put them together as well as we can; so that at best we are but *self-taught*, which is a Method of acquiring Knowledge I would not recommend for many Reasons. *First*, it is next to impossible any two People should give the same Answer, or make the same Inference, if they were ever so well inclined to answer categorically; and again, it leaves Room for ill-disposed People to make Conclusions to the Disadvantage of the Persons, who are oftentimes the Subject of these *Queries*.

This Method of writing appears clearly to me, to have been introduced purely for the Ease of the Writer, as it requires no more than (to use an *apropos* Phrase) *throwing out his Thoughts upon Paper*, and rendering it impossible for any one to convict him of Falshood or Malice. Whatever Hints are given, he's safe as a Thief in a Mill, till some Law be made to make Hints actionable; therefore, I must needs think it was an unwise Precedent for certain Gentlemen to begin this Way of Writing, as it opened a Field for their Adversaries to *out-bint* and *out-innuendo* them, in spite of all the Power their Patrons are invested with.

The Printer of the *Craftsman* was tried for libelling the Government this Way, but acquitted against the Sense of the Court, and all the Learning of Sir *Philip York*, the Attorney-General; and all the Endeavours to convict him of

the most powerful Ministry we remember, produced nothing memorable but an ingenious Song on the Occasion, to the Tune of *Packington's Pound*.

Sir Philip well knows,
That Innuendoes,

Will serve him no longer in Verse or in Prose ;
For twelve honest Men have determin'd the Cause,
And are Judges alike of the Facts, and the Laws.

I should be glad I could persuade my Countrymen to quit this Method by mutual Consent, or at least so to contrive their *Queries* (which indeed one of them has already set a good Example of, *Vid. Letters to Pub.*) as to admit of five or six different Answers, and let every Reader chuse one, and please himself.

To illustrate what I mean, take an Example or two.

Query I. What brought the D— of B— to Ireland, Anno 1751—1753? Now, every one will answer this Question according to the Train of his thinking. A Politician will run into a thousand ridiculous Conjectures. A Placeman will answer one Way, and a displaced Man another. I should chuse to answer *on the Foot of the Letter*, (as the *French* say) and avoid perplexing myself, by saying, *The Yatch*.

Query II. To what Purpose did he come here? Here again there is a sufficient Latitude for Reply without either Scandal or Invective — to *no Purpose*.

Query III. What has L— G— been doing in Ireland? Answer. *Undoing*.

Query IV. What? *Himself*, and his future Hopes of Advancement as a Politician.

By a prudent Method, like this, both Writer and Reader are inoffensive; but when People, by close

close Questions one after another, drive us, as it were, into a Corner, it is excessively disobliging, as no Reader cares to be disarmed, and forced to surrender at Discretion; and the infallible Consequence is, that People will be the more in their own Opinion, for having it demonstratively disproved.

In Confirmation of this, only read the latter Papers and Pamphlets written on one Side in this City, and see how they all agree, and will abide by it to Death, That no Man can be honest who *loses his Place* rather than comply with the Court. Try, say they, these Mock Patriots by this infallible *Test*, are they not governed by *Self-interest alone*? Now, a silly Fellow will answer *No*, and rivet them faster than ever to their Opinion, as they are only convinced against *their Will*. Can a Man be suspected of consulting his private Interest before that of the Public, who gets a Place or a Pension for serving the Court? Here again a blockheadly Fellow will be apt to say, he is governed by private Interest alone, especially if he bargained for said Place or Pension; and, by that Means, he will set the *Querist* a madding, and put him to the Expence of a great many hard Names, which had all been spared, if either he had left a Latitude in the Question; or the Answer had been shaped with Discretion: or, in the Grand-Jury Stile, returned *Ignoramus*.

Then it must be observed, Abundance of these Queries cannot be answered at all, unless People dealt with the D—l; as *Query*, Whether People who are popular now will be as popular two Months hence? *Query*, Whether a certain Book will not be printed next Week? *Query*, Whether a certain Printer will not be sent to *Newgate*? The first of these depends on the Steadiness of the popular Men, which no one can answer for but themselves; the second on the Pleasure of the

Printers; and the third on that of my L—d C—f J—e, who is remarkable for keeping his Mind to himself.

In King *Harry* the seventh's Time, a ridiculous *Querist* and *crack-brain'd* Prophet, made it a *Query* in his Almanack, whether the King would live till *Easter*? To whom his Majesty, in great Good-nature, as well as Pleasantry, put another *Query*, "Master Student, where will you keep your *Christmas*?" "I don't know," said the Fellow, "nor can any one foretel a Thing of that Kind, not falling within the Rules of Art." "By *St Mary*," reply'd the King, "I can tell you, in *Newgate*;" and accordingly it fell out.

I shall conclude with a *Query*, which I leave to every one to answer as he lists. Whether the C—t Writers have done most Good or Hurt to their Employers?

Constitutional QUERIES relating to *Ireland*.

I. **I**N a Clergyman's qualifying himself for a Living, doth *Assent* and *Consent* signify a different Thing, or is it Tautology?

II. *Tiberius* never minded Libels, and despised Aspersions, saying, That, in a free City, Men's Tongues and Thoughts were to be free. *Query* then, if some D—s are not greater Tyrants than *Tiberius*?

III. If suppressing the Press be not a Sign of a bad Cause?

IV. If retrenching the Stage was not the Ruin of *Sir Robert*?

V. If

V. If the Rights and Privileges of *Richmond Park* are dearer to that Parish, than those of a Kingdom are to its Natives?

VI. If Power is stretched on one Side, will it not run into Extremes on the other?

VII. Whether Mrs. *Hamilton*, or the faithful *Irislwoman*, deserves not to be styled the *Portia of Ireland*?

VIII. Whether we can be called a conquered Country, and Parliaments allowed us?

IX. Whether proroguing Parliaments in Anger, be not a forlorn Hope?

X. Whether Primate *Laud*, or Pope *Sextus*, frowned or laughed at Libels?

XI. Whether a Union may not be as disagreeable to *Ireland*, as it is to *Scotland*?

XII. Whether *David Rizio* be not preferable to somebody?

XIII. Whether King *William* may not be said to conquer *England*, in the same Manner as King *John* did *Ireland*?

XIV. Whether those that divide a Kingdom may be called its Friends?

XV. Was not *Scotland* brought under the Yoke by the same Device?

XVI. If different Religions be in one Boat, ought they not to trim it equally?

XVII. Whether passive Obedience, or Non-resistance, was the Doctrine of the Revolution?

XVIII. Whether Youth or Age makes the best Pilot?

XIX. Whether the Chariot of Government can be driven, if any of the Horses run resty?

XX. Whether a cool Postilion is not better than a hot-headed Coachman?

XXI. Whether a *Sunderland* is now at the Head of Affairs?

A LETTER from TOBIAS WILCOX,
to OBADIAH OLDBOTTOM, in An-
swer to his Letter to SHUTTLE
the Weaver.

Friend OBADIAH,

AS thou appearest to be a plain Man, thy Friends expected plain Truth from thee, instead of which they plainly perceive the Snake in the Grass; and therefore thou wilt not be surprized that a Switch should be prepared for the Snake: Hadst thou gone on whitening thy Cloth, instead of blackening thy Paper, as well as the Characters of honest People, and thine own best Friends, thy Trade might, probably, have gone on better, and thee not be ranked in the Predicament of the *Athenians* in thy Neighbourhood, whom thou affirmest to be infected with the political Scab; nor wouldst thou have run into the same Fault which thou blamest in the Presbyterians, and added to the Number of thy Holydays, by idling away thy Time in writing insignificant halfpenny Papers.

If thou shouldst say, that the Spirit moved thee to this; believe me, it is a lying Spirit; and let me advise thee, for the future, not to believe any Spirit that shall prompt thee to neglect thine own proper Business, by attempting to whiten the Character of the Person whom thou callest the P——; thou mayest well rub it into Holes, but I defy thee to remove those Iron-moulds, which have already rendered it unfit for every Market, even to be cut into Scarfs, and given away at Funerals.

As to thy poor Attempts to Reasoning, if thou wilt give thyself the Trouble to read a Pamphlet, intituled,

intituled, *REMARKS on the CONSIDERATIONS*, written, as I am informed, by an honest-hearted Presbyterian; or another Pamphlet, intituled, *The PROCEEDING, &c.* written, as I am told, by an honest Man of thy own Trade, and who deals considerably in the Linen Manufacture, by Name *Richard Cox*; thou wilt there find a full and a fair Answer to every Thing thou hast heard said against the Parliament which rejected the altered Money-Bill; and to these I will refer you and all your Neighbours, who ought to be made acquainted with the Virtue, and to be sensible of their Obligations to those worthy Patriots, who have chosen to sacrifice most profitable Employments, rather than betray the Trust reposed in them by their Constituents, by giving the Ministry an unbounded Power over the Properties of an industrious, and as loyal a People, as ever King reigned over. And now, that you have led me to this Subject, give me Leave to say, that the Person who has misrepresented this Nation to his M——y, and advised him to dispose of the Money in the Treasury, without the Advice and Consent of his Parliament, the great Council of the Nation is, (to use the softest Term, no Friend to his M——y) and the greatest Enemy that this Nation ever had. This must convince every thinking Man, that he is looked upon only as a Slave, that has no Property in the Fruits of his own Labour and Industry; and, therefore, must be the greatest Discouragement to Trade and Manufactures. Can any Man be surprized, if the dutiful and the loyal People of *Ireland* should hold the Author of these their Calamities in the highest Detestation? If they should wish to have the Misrepresenter of their Duty and Loyalty properly represented to the best, and, therefore, the best beloved Prince in the World? Can a paltry Affectation of Popularity

larity efface the Sense of such repeated Injuries? Will the honest Merchants of the City of *Dublin* ever forgive those tame and abject Slaves, who went about to solicit a late Address, and betray'd them into an Opinion, that the greatest Favour was done to them, and thereby procured their Names to the Address, when they are now sensible that no Favour was ever intended from that Quarter, and that if a Favour was done, they were not obliged to the Person addressed, but to the Officers of the Treasury? These Things, my good Friend *Obadiab*, are too glaring to be denied, and therefore I hope and expect that you will propagate them among thine honest Neighbours, and not suffer them to be any longer kept ignorant of such interesting Truths.

And now, my good Friend, as I have used my Endeavours to open your Eyes, and those of your Way of thinking, with respect to the Affairs of the Money-Bill, &c. I shall proceed, as thou desirest, to say somewhat of the Man they call the *****. His Friends, you say, speak well of the Moderation of his Disposition and Principles, of the Gentleness and the Civility of his Deportment, of his not being greedy of filthy Lucre, nor given to Wine, and that he is very easy with his Tenants. All this, and much more, it is confessed, his Flatterers say of him; for a Friend, I am perswaded, he neither has, nor can have, in this Kingdom, the Peace of which it hath been his Business to disturb, and the Morals of which he hath laboured to corrupt ever since he came among us.

Had his Behaviour been proper, since his monstrous Exaltation, his primæval Meanness wou'd not have been mentioned to his Disadvantage; he would never have heard, among us, that his Grandfather was Gaoler of *Winchester*; or that, by Corruption and Extortion, he had enabled

enabled his Son; the Father of our Hero, to set up as a Goldsmith in *London*; had he not given Reason to suspect his own political Principles, the more than suspected Principles of his Father might escape Notice; had he not been known to disturb the Peace and Quietness of that Family, to which he is indebted, even for his having Bread to eat, had he not occasioned an irreconcilable Breach between the Father and the eldest Son of that Family, we should not have been so much upon our Guard against the public Disturbances, which he has occasioned in this Kingdom. In short, had not his Fondness for Boys (especially if handsome) been notorious, ever since he came among us, we should not have given such easy Credit to the poetical Performance of a noble Lord, his Companion and Associate, at a Time when he had not added Hypocrisy to his other monstrous Vices. I mention these Things, to shew you, that the People of this Kingdom were not the first Publishers of this his infamous Character, but that he brought it with him from his native Country, where he was best known. Was I not studious of Brevity, I would, in compliance with your Request, enlarge upon each of these Particulars, that you might no longer be a Stranger to the Person you are so desirous to be well acquainted with; and I might add to the shocking Detail, his simoniacal Disposal of Preferments in the Church; his bartering Deaneries for Votes at County Elections; the constant Encouragement which he gives to Gaming and to Gamesters, as well by his own Example as otherwise; his notorious Want of Sincerity, with numberless *Et cætera's*, the bare Mention of which would swell this beyond the Bounds of a Letter. But if you have a Curiosity to be let into more Particulars, you shall be gratified in my Answer to the next Letter, which you

you shall think proper to address to our common Friend *Shuttle*, who is, at present, too deeply engaged in weaving a Judge's Gown, to have Leisure to give you an Answer.

I am thy very good Friend,

TOBIAS WILCOX.

MODERATION moderated; or, the dangerous Consequence of immoderate Moderation. In a Letter from a Lawyer to a Country Gentleman *

FROM a long Conversation I had with you on the Circuit, I saw you were much delighted with the new Scheme of subduing our Enemies by the Force of *Moderation*, and I was so far from discouraging you in making the Character your own, that I was really in Love with the Description you gave of it; but, on second Thoughts, am very doubtful, whether it be honest at all Times, and am fully convinced it is never profitable to the Owner or his Friends. The very Word, I fear,

* This Piece, which contains a strong Application to the present Times, was either printed, or intended for the Press, in the latter End of Queen *Anne's* Reign, when it was the Goodness of the Ministry to recommend Moderation to the People of England, who were thought to be too violent against *Harley*, *St. John*, *Sagbouverel*, and others; and the better to effect it, all Hands were set to Work, and some Men of Character employ'd to write, and others to speak, on the Subject, so as to allay the Heats and Animosities of misguided People.

is little understood, and most an End misapply'd. In the original Meaning it signifies *Government*; the ordering and directing public Affairs with Discretion, and, above all, restraining the Power we have to act at discretion, as often as we find it a Disadvantage to others. This truly is the Virtue of Moderation, but a Virtue not practised so often as it ought to be.

The Word has now, almost Time out of Mind, been confined to denote a *Neutrality in Parties*; the siding with neither, but as Reason takes their Part, and resolving to act, in every Instance, as the Measures pursued by either, have the Appearance of Utility and Equity on their Side.

It seems to me there are two Reasons why such a Conduct should not be very laudable. All Parties, as all Experience has told us, have secret Designs, which are not to be disclosed, till they have acquired Strength to put them in Execution. At first they propose Things of indifferent Nature, and which Men may, or may not, comply with, and can plausibly justify themselves on both Sides; from thence the next Step is to something disputable, or perhaps intricate; if you boggle there, it is only telling you, if it prove of ill Consequence it may easily be remedied; so the Thing is done, and the Remedy never follows.

The second Reason is, that if once you join a Party in a Matter ever so indifferent, you cannot recede under a less Penalty than being deemed a Defector, or Trimmer at the least; your Friends you left will be dissident of you; and those you come to will seize on you as lawful Prize, and plead the Rights of War for detaining you.

If your sole Design, as you often intimated, be to, soften the Rage, and cure the Frenzy, of the too zealous and headlong, you will do little Service to them, and bring much Mischieff on yourself.

I remember

I remember once, as I took a Turn in *Bedlam*, to have been much entertained by an agreeable Gentleman, who addressed me in the Gallery with great Politeness, and gave me at once a lively and rational Account of the Circumstances, and different Sorts of Madness to be observed among the unhappy Inhabitants of the Place. I concluded him a Governor or Physician to the Hospital, when one of the Keepers, to my great Surprise, acquainted him, his Gruel was ready in his Room. He asked me to Breakfast with him, and, though I declined the Favour, acquainted me with his Motive for taking a Lodging there, which was only Compassion for the Miseries of his Fellow Creatures, and to have the better Opportunity, by being intimately conversant with their Freaks and Humours, to practise with Success a certain infallible *Nosstrum*, he had found out, by twenty Years Study; to cure all Kinds of Madness, and, from a certain Liking he took to me, offered his Service and his Medicine gratis.

The Application is easy, but perhaps you may think the World is not so mad as I would seem to insinuate; that Men of Worth and Character are to be found in all Parties; and that it is only from Want of a more intimate Acquaintance with both Sides, that we are led to form a bad Opinion of either. Right and Wrong you will doubtless alledge are indifferently ascribed to the good and the bad, by those who are Strangers to their good or bad Qualities; and, therefore, we must examine their Practice and Principles, before we can pronounce on their Motives of Action; or mark their Characters.

This, I grant you, was the old Way; but we have quite changed it. Time immemorial, and substituted certain Marks or Names in the Room, which instantly convey to you the Knowledge of the

the whole Man, with as much Certainty, as if you had known him from his Cradle.

And, indeed, this Method has Antiquity to recommend it. On the Decline of the *Roman Empire* were two Parties established, for mutual Defence and Offence, and to all who entered themselves in them, the Condition and Obligation was, that every Man who wore *green*, was to defend and protect, serve and assist every other *green Man* whatever, and to utter Destruction bring every Man in *blue*, in all Cases and Causes, where their Interests happened to interfere, and *vice versa*.

An Attempt was made in *England*, after the *Restoration*, of distinguishing Men worthy, and worthy Men, by certain Marks and Signs of their Entrance, and to that End was set up the *green Ribbon Club*, but the other Party, not taking the Humour to wear *red Ribbons*, as was intended, they had Recourse to Names, and *Tory* and *Whig* did the Feat as well, and served as sufficiently as the Tower Mark to warrant the true Weight and Value of all Men in the Kingdom. Without this Mark no Man was current, but passed or was cry'd down in the Country, and received or rejected above, according as he was tendered and uttered under one or other of these Denominations.

Tories only were current till the Time of King *William*, that the Whigs passed by Proclamation, some of them being foreign Coin, but the *Engliff* was the best Standard, till the Metal was mixed, and then a new Device was set on Foot, by some Projectors, for distinguishing who were mixed, and who sterling Whigs; that the lower Sort should be distinguished by *Orange* Cockades, and Gentlemen and Persons of Quality should have a W made with Gunpowder inside their Hands, after the Manner of pricking by modern Fortune-tellers. I don't find this lasted long; for a

strange Adulteration soon appeared in the Whigs, and falsified the Notions and Principles they set out on. At first, they were for restraining Prerogative, lowering Favourites, removing bad Ministers, husbanding Revenue, enquiring into Mal-Administration, refusing Grants, and, above all, jealous of the smallest Advance toward encouraging Papists, and promoting arbitrary Power; but many of them wheeled about, and abetted every Thing they had opposed; so that it became necessary (as you see it now) to subdivide, and distinguish the best and truest Whigs, by the Title of *Men who were honest in the worst of Times, and dare be so at all Times*. And these, you see, at present, are the favourite Party of the People, though out of Power, Place, or Pension, and are (whatever may be said) the principal Dependence we can have to secure and perpetuate the Succession in the illustrious House of HANOVER.

Things being so, and the Kingdom divided into two Bodies, one or other must be your Choice, or you and *Moderation* will have but scurvy Treatment.

You have observed in the Town-house at Country Sessions, there are but two Sides allowed you to sit down on; and, if you pretend to stand in the Middle, you will be pelted from both with Nuts, Apples, and every School-boy's Implements of Mirth and Mockery.

Just the same will you find it in either Town or Country. You will be only stared at in every Coffee-house where your Name is known, as both Sides will take you for a Spy. If you retire to the Country, you will have no Ease or Quiet on the Foot of *Moderation*; for whoever you visit or visits you, will dispute and wrangle with you whatever Side he's of; if you toast a wrong Sentiment, or drink to a wrong Health, Altercation must ensue,
if

if not a Quarrel; if you have Business at Sessions, you are infallibly cast, as you will never find Justices or Jury-men enough of your own Name to bring you off, and all the rest will conspire against you, though they differ every other Way. I question even if you find Peace in your Family, your Servants will scrutinize your Principles, and behind your Back make Shrugs and Signs to one another, instead of watching your Wants. Your Wife will tease and lesson you out of Libels and Pamphlets, which have been sent by the Secretaries and her Town Correspondents, and though she never has read them, has however ranged them in different Parcels, and fixed her Affection on this or that Side, according to the known Principles of those who sent them, and a Certainty that they contain all her Friends alledge about the Times.

So I think, by this Time, you are fully convinced, by every Consideration that can move an honest Man, and Well-wisher to his own Emolument, as well as that of his Country, that it is instantly incumbent on you to chuse one Side or other; to declare yourself a Whig at large, or else one of those *who dare be honest in the worst of Times*.

To advise you in your Choice, is, I own, an arduous Task, and I shall not presume to give a decisive Opinion in a Point so nice as some great Casuists make it; though other Doctors differ in Opinion, and say all their Arguments, however diversified, cooked and hashed, are the same over again, and but three blue Beans rattled over in one blue Bladder; but I will try to shew you the Advantages to be found in each Side, and leave it to yourself to make the Option.

First then, if you are an *honest Man in the worst of Times*, you will be careffed and honoured in all Places but at *Windfor* and *St. James's*, and the

Cock-pit at *Whiteball*; the two first, I believe, you have no Passion to frequent, and you have little Chance of seeing the Company at the other, unless you write Pamphlets, whereby to introduce yourself to the Honour of their Notice. But the People you would chuse to live with, will be firm in Affection and ready for all good Offices towards you. Your Tenants will pay your Rents with double Chearfulness, as they depend on your Party for securing their Possession, and on your Son, for living at home and not raising the Rent on them. You will be at full Liberty to take your Pleasure, and not ty'd to any Attendance in Office, or any Plague of Business, unless at the Land-tax Meeting, to prevent an Over-charge, by a Computation from the other Side, to your Disadvantage. When you meet at a Hunting-Match, you will be happy as a King, (I would not compare you to her Majesty) and have the Hearts of all at an Election, who have not been spoken to by *Harley's* Agents.

In short, you will have all this, and a great deal more, under the Character first mentioned; but if you list with the other, you will have something better, as well as something worse.

In the first Place, you must swallow some Things of difficult Digestion; and, though you are no better than a rank *Tory*, and would sell the Succession for a Grant in the Park, yet you must say and swear it is the Object of your Ambition to promote and secure it. You must drink the Memory of King *William*, though you keek in the Glas, and invert your Bowels by forcing it down. You must bear, and not seem to mind, the Sneers of the Mob as you are passing by, and the roughest Taunts of the Justices on the Bench with you. But then, indeed, all this will be compensated by superior and more substantial Advantages.

If

If you have a Footman in long Arrear of Wages, you may get him into the Stocks for a Word speaking. If you have a poor Neighbour, who does little Services for nothing, and looks over the Lands, or watches the Workmen, you cannot fail of obtaining a Promise for him, which at the same Time it gratifies him, will keep him in your Service.

In the next Place, you may be of any or no Religion, and yet, on Occasion, have good and sufficient Vouchers for your religious Deportment, both in private and public. If you love arbitrary Power in your Heart, and have, at any Time, a dormant Inclination for *St. Germain*, you may do a great many Things towards favouring the young Gentleman's Pretensions, and have many Occasions to countenance People of that Way, and no body suspect it; or if any thing should be laid at your Door, you may remove it to your Neighbour's, and get him indicted for it; for you may have Interest to tie up the Law, or let it loose, as Occasion may require.

If any Thing still sticks with you, and you still have a foolish Fancy for *Moderation*, you may talk of, and admire it, as passionately as you please; but if you hope to thrive on this Side, of all Things beware how you practise it in earnest; on the least Flinch, you are instantly cashiered. Never do more than talk about Virtue, Conscience, and the like, or hanker after the Spirit of *Numa's* Age, when you are got into the Dregs of *Romulus*.

Virtue is but a Name, as said *Arthur Bradley*. What should there be in that Virtue? I cannot comprehend it. And so says every one who knows the World, and the legitimate Revolutions of Right and Wrong, which have lately happened in it. Though they, doubtless, long ago came of a good Family, the first I mean,
yet

yet it is now impossible to trace the Pedigree ; and the last has as good a Title, both by Usage and Prescription, as the first, and infinitely more Friends to support her Cause. Justice too is altogether on her Side, ever since she broke her old Scales in a Passion, and took the first Pair she could find, to be decently equipped, and preserve the Ornaments of her Person.

If you still resolve on being a *moderate Man*, there is but one Way to cure you of so hopeless an Inclination. Get into Company, for one Month, with the most professedly Violent of the Party I described last, and, my Life for your's, no more Qualms will disturb your Conscience. Lesson and tutor them to Moderation, till, like Sir *William Temple's* Man in the Cock-boat, instead of pulling the Ship to you, you draw your self to the Ship, and become one of the Crew. And then for a Voyage to the Gold Coast.

Let me see you at the *Middle-Temple* Elm Court when you come up, that we remember, over a Glass of Port, all our moderate Friends. You need not fear any Intemperance on that Occasion.

I am, &c.

F I N I S.

CATALOGUE of political PAMPHLETS, relative to the present Contests in *Ireland*.

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